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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture to present items of interest to agriculture and to agricultural workers. Views and opinions in these items are not necessarily approved by the Department.

Vol. LXXX, No. 21

Section 1

January 31, 1941.

U. S., ARGENTINA DISCUSS PACT

The Washington Times-Herald, January 31, says that the governments of the U. S. and Argentina have undertaken discussions for improvement of trade relations, which may eventually lead to negotiation of a trade agreement, as a part of the pattern of economic cooperation within the Western hemisphere. The discussions are being held between Dr. Paul Prebisch, general manager of the Central Bank of Argentina, and officials of the State Department.

MONTEVIDEO TASKS DISMAY DELEGATES

From Montevideo, January 30, a New York Times dispatch says that delegates to the Regional Conference of the River Plate took Thursday off, trying to find some way to accomplish all the tasks set before them, which they cannot possibly handle by the time set for adjournment. With more than forty projects to be studied, and only five working days left, delegates sought among themselves agreement as to which projects should be handled and which left over for a future conference.

COFFEE PACT GETS SENATE GROUP O. K.

From Washington, January 31, a Baltimore Sun dispatch says that, without a dissenting vote, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee decided to recommend that the Senate ratify an inter-American coffee agreement, or treaty, establishing quotas by countries on the amount of coffee that henceforth may be shipped into the United States. It was revealed that Secretary Hull called this coffee agreement "an unprecedented step in the history of the American republics."

PORTS GROUPS FIGHT COTTON BILL

From Washington, January 30, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that port authorities of principal Southern ports told the Senate Agricultural Committee Thursday that enactment of the McKellar cotton warehousing bill would "perpetuate the existing interior monopolistic control" over the storage of Government cotton.

Wheeler Speaks
At Kentucky Meet

L. A. Wheeler, Director, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, spoke this morning on "Hemisphere Defense and American Agriculture" before the 29th annual Farm and Home Convention at the University of Kentucky, Lexington.

Government Wheat
For Export

The USDA Thursday announced that the Surplus Marketing Administration through the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, will receive bids for sale of wheat for exportation to Mexico, at 9:00 a.m., EST, Monday, February 3, 1941. The invitation for bids is issued under a new authorization for sale of a limited quantity of Government owned wheat for export. The authorization is in addition to the present provisions for export payments under the Department's wheat and flour export programs. Any further activities under the new program will be announced to the export trade when they are proposed.

Food Stamp
Extensions

Secretary Wickard announced Thursday that the Food Stamp Plan will be extended to four areas in Maine and Pennsylvania. One area consists of the five Pennsylvania counties of Crawford, Erie, Mercer, Venango and Warren; another of the three Maine towns of Calais, Lubec and Machias; the third of another three towns in Maine -- Corinna, Etna and Newport; and the fourth of the town of Saco, Maine.

Good-Will
by Radio

Commenting on the recently announced plan for a CBS Latin American network to promote this nation's Good Neighbor policy, an article in Current History for January '23 says that the new network will begin about September 1, 1941, and already consists of 39 long-wave and 25 short-wave stations.

Would Protect
U. S. Farmers

The Des Moines Register, January 23, says that President Francis Johnson, of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, in addressing the farm bureau convention in Des Moines, said that the defense program of the U. S. is likely to work to the disadvantage of the farmer in his efforts to get on a basis of equality with industry and labor, unless steps are taken to protect agriculture.

Sagebrush -
Grass Vegetation

In The Journal of Forestry, January, Joseph F. Pechanec, of the Inter-mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Ogden, Utah, writes on "Sampling Error in Range Surveys of Sagebrush-Grass Vegetation."

Stockmen Face
Hard Problem

From Colorado Springs, January 25, a Denver Post dispatch says that recent increases in livestock prices have provided a problem for stockmen, who are debating whether to sell now for immediate profits, or reserve most of their stock for breeding purposes. In the opinion of some, the livestock industry is headed for a period of prosperity that may last for three years, depending on the national defense situation and the war abroad.

Discusses
Top Rot

and Basswood."

The Journal of Forestry, January, includes an article by Elmer R. Roth, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, on "Top Rot in Snow-Damaged Yellow Poplar

Earth Moving In
Pond Building

In Agricultural Engineering, January, W. A. Harper, of the Caterpillar Tractor Company, writes on "Farm Earth Moving as Applied to Pond Building."

Army Men Eat
More Meat

Armed forces of the United States -- admittedly better fed than any in the world -- eat considerably more than twice as much meat as any other group of consumers. Estimates made by the American Meat Institute and based upon the most recent figures available from the office of the Surgeon General of the Army show that the new recruit on entering the Army finds himself eating meat at the rate of approximately .83 lbs. per day, or well over 300 lbs. per year. A well-nourished body and an alert mind are of first importance for the soldier, whether he is drilling or working over blueprints and maps. The civilian per capita consumption last year was approximately 141 lbs.

Says South
Needs More Pork

"Southern hog farmers have been cutting production too heavily in the last year, and are apparently going to keep on in 1941. The South needs badly more pork and lard to eat at home. It is unfortunate that the Southern reduction in pig production has been so great. With proper division of hogs among poor farm families, the South could double its production without overfeeding its people or without affecting the open market for pork. The AAA is talking about giving special rewards in the South to cooperators who comply with the 'live at home' standards. This may help to increase Southern pork production and, at the same time, make sure that this increase is eaten at home and isn't thrown onto the market to hurt prices." (Wallaces' Farmer, January 11.)

Hemispheric
Economics

The hemispheric economic program is rapidly being merged into a far broader program which will include also the British Empire, says an article, "A New Latin American Policy," in Business Week for January 11. The article discusses measures to promote inter-American trade, and says that some big projects to substitute Latin American supply sources for British Empire sources have been slowed down until developments in Europe clarify what is ahead.

Tests Kudzu As
Channel Lining

Lining."

In Agricultural Engineering, January, W. O. Ree, of the Soil Conservation Service, writes on "Hydraulic Tests of Kudzu as a Conservation Channel

Sees Possible
Corn Referendum

The Indianapolis Star, January 25, says that Harry N. Schooler, corn belt director of the AAA program told 600 farmers meeting in Rushville, Indiana, that a normal crop this year will necessitate the calling of a referendum on corn marketing quotas next fall. He urged a high participation in the 1940 AAA program by farmers, so that if marketing quotas are put into effect, a great majority would be able to receive the advantages of the program.

Urges Boost
In Crop Loans

The Des Moines Register, January 25, says that the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation went on record last week at its closing session in favor of retaining the AAA farm program, but with higher crop loans for cooperators and more severe penalties in the marketing quota provisions for noncooperators. The resolution on the farm program also called for coordination of the administration of the various farm programs, and a reorganization that would extend the authority of the extension service in local administration.

Italians Turn To
U. S. Type Foods

From Rome, January 29, the UP says that an American "revolution" is hitting Italian cooking. Instead of war-restricted stand-bys, Italian housewives are turning increasingly to such American items as corn meal mush, oatmeal, bacon, baked beans, jelly rolls, pound cake and hot chocolate. Corn meal mush pinch-hits for strictly rationed spaghetti.

Sugar Consumption
Is Increasing

The New York Journal of Commerce, January 30, says that Meinrath Brokerage Company, in an analysis of the 1941 sugar position, says that it is "interesting" and "significant" to note that the average annual sugar consumption during 1937 and 1938 amounted only to 6,657,000 tons, and that in 1939-40 the average was almost 215,000 tons greater than the two preceding years. "It is evident on the record that sugar consumption is gradually increasing," the analysis says.

New England's
Milk Problem

The New England Homestead, January 25, includes an article by Allen N. Crissey on "The Milk Problem." Mr. Crissey reviews the problem, particularly as it affects the New England farmer, and then says: "The great need, as I see it, not for the immediate future, but for the trying years ahead, is for us to plan new ways and means for lowering the price of milk to the consumer. Then the advertising campaign we are hoping for will be able to register real results."

American Cotton
To Germany,
Via Russia?

"Noting the sudden spurt of cotton buying in the U. S. by Russia, after five years of comparative inactivity, USDA figures show that in October, Russia bought 54,000 bales in the U. S. These figures are suspicious, to say the least. There are persistent rumors of heavy freight movements to Germany from Vladivostok, the latest declaring that Japanese goods are moving to the Nazis through this route. Is American cotton being transported in the same way? Even if the American cotton remains in Russia, but releases a corresponding amount of Russian cotton for Germany, isn't the American guilt the same? The State Department, the FBI and the Dies Committee are searching the country for totalitarian conspiracies, but they have not discovered anything so important as this story, which they can verify by a short stroll to the USDA." ("To Germany via Russia?" in New Republic, January 13).

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Vol. LXXX, No. 22

Section 1

February 3, 1941.

NEW COTTON POLICY SEEN IN BRITAIN

The New York Journal of Commerce, February 3, says that cable advices received in New York during the week-end indicate that a new British cotton policy, under which importations of all types of cotton by private interests may be supplanted by bulk buying of Government agencies, while spinners henceforth are definitely to be licensed in regard to their use of all kinds of the fiber. Under this program it is indicated that merchants hereafter may become handling agents only, a development which is expected to alter materially the marketing of cotton.

ADAMS MAY OFFER SUGAR LEGISLATION

From Washington, February 3, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that legislation may be introduced in Congress soon to revise the sugar quota system to increase allotments of domestic beet producers, according to Senator Adams (Dem., Colo.), head of the Senate Sugar Bloc. Senator Adams said that a bill has been under consideration for some time because of the sharp cuts in acreages imposed upon the domestic industry by the USDA for the 1941 crop.

CANADA MAY SELL SPAIN WHEAT

The New York Journal of Commerce, February 3, says that Canada may be called upon to supply the Franco Government of Spain with wheat which the U. S. originally had been expected to furnish as an inducement to maintain Spanish neutrality. Strong opposition to the reported deal whereby the Franco Government was to receive 100,000,000 bushels of wheat from this country has resulted in proposals that the wheat be supplied by Canada instead.

FURTHER S.A. PARLEYS PLANNED

From Montevideo, February 1, the AP says that growing approval of plans for a series of regional economic conferences in other sections of the Western Hemisphere Saturday accompanied developments that spurred hope that the regional River Plate Conference, the first of its kind in South America, would produce quick trade and economic assistance for Bolivia and Paraguay.

Mayor LaGuardia
To Play Grocer

The New York Times, February 3, says that, in order to acquaint grocers with the operation of the Food Stamp Plan, Mayor La Guardia will preside over a model grocery store on the stage at Manhattan Center on Wednesday night, February 26. Retail and wholesale grocers and their employees have been invited to attend.

Evans To Speak
In Madison

R. M. Evans, AAA Administrator, will speak this afternoon at the Annual Farm and Home Week, Madison, Wisconsin, on the subject, "The Dairy-man and the Farm Program."

Stamp Plan
Extensions

Secretary Wickard has recently extended the Cotton Stamp Plan to include the city of Greensboro, North Carolina, and the rest of Guilford County, and the Food Stamp Plan to include the Virgin Islands; the Mississippi Counties of Adams, Calhoun, Chickasaw, Coahoma, Copiah, Humphreys, Lamar, Lincoln, Madison, Perry, Pike, Stone, Sunflower and Union; and to the following counties in Oklahoma: Beckham, Bryan, Canadian, Cleveland, Coal, Comanche, Creek, Garvin, Grant, Greer, Haskell, Jackson, McClain, McCurtain, McIntosh, Noble, Osage, Pontotoc, Pushmataha, Rogers, Stephens and Tillman.

Farm Prices Up
Marketings Down

February is usually the low month of the year in cash farm income. This February will be no exception. Prices of farm products average the highest since the outbreak of the European War, but farmers -- except in the livestock and dairy industries -- have comparatively little to sell at this time of year. Domestic consumer demand for farm products continues to improve, especially for commodities produced for home consumption. Total 1941 farm income is expected to exceed income last year. Costs of farm production also are expected to rise, the BAE has stated in a monthly analysis of the agricultural situation. Farmers have been paying higher wages to farm hands this winter than last, and they have been employing more workers. Farmers are planning about the same total acreages of cash and feed crops this year as last.

Officials Give
Wallace Dinner

Vice President Henry A. Wallace, for eight years Secretary of Agriculture, was the honored guest at a dinner at the National Press Club Friday night. Department officials, Division directors, and Bureau chiefs of the Department of Agriculture were hosts at the dinner. Secretary Wickard was toastmaster. Among those who made brief, informal talks were Paul Appleby, Undersecretary of Agriculture, and Grover B. Hill, Assistant Secretary.

Forest Service
Reports On Fires

Federal foresters this week confirmed their earlier estimates of a "successful" 1940 fire season. End-of-the-year reports on national forests reveal that the number of run-away forest fires were reduced and expenditures decreased. Acres lost per million in 1940 were cut to 1,538 as compared to 1,728 for 1939. Although conditions turned more favorable toward the end of the season, the Forest Service says that 1940 was probably as near to a really bad year as any since 1934 when the burn was 3380 acres per million. Thousands of Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees under Forest Service supervision have greatly improved the fire control system by assisting in construction of roads, trails, lookout towers and telephone lines and in actual work on going fires and mop-up.

BAE On Vegetable
Situation

Supplies of potatoes and truck crops for market during the first half of 1941 are expected to be larger than those of a year earlier, and the effect of the larger supplies on market prices probably will more than offset the influence of increasing purchasing power. The supply of sweetpotatoes, however, probably will be smaller than a year earlier, and sweetpotato prices are likely to rise more than seasonally during the next 6 months. Stocks of 1940 late crop potatoes on January 1 were unusually large -- 14 percent larger than those of a year earlier. Early crops probably will be increased somewhat this season and will add to the already burdensome market supply. Thus, unless yields are unusually low this season, potatoes probably will continue in a difficult market situation for the next several months. (BAE)

Guatemalan
Coffee Crop

Guatemalan planters are allowed to sell 75 percent of their annual coffee crop in United States markets. Shipments to the U. S. will amount to 535,000 bags under the recently established quotas, and small shipments are expected to other countries. (Pan American News for January 16.)

To Study Cuba's
Farm Resources

The AP, January 26, says that four agricultural experts will leave in the near future for Cuba to make a two-months survey of agricultural resources in the island republic. The survey group will be headed by Garbaldi LaGuardia, AAA sugar cane expert. Others in the group will be William T. Shattuck, of the Farm Security Administration, Paul G. Mineman, representing the State Department, and H. F. Blaney, irrigation expert of the Soil Conservation Service.

Soybean Oil For
Traffic Paints

Prairie Farmer, January 25, says that Dr. R. T. Milner, director of the Regional Soybean Laboratory, Urbana, Illinois, has reported recent research that indicates that certain processing of soybean oil makes it highly suited for use in making traffic paints. "When it pans out," the Farmer says, "it should pay for the use of that laboratory for a long, long time."

A Tribute To
Indian Culture

In The Dakota Farmer, January 25, George F. Will writes "A Tribute to Indian Culture," in which he says: "I think that when we white people become really acquainted with our native land to the same extent and in the same way that our red predecessors were, much of the difficulties that we have today will disappear."

Article On
Soybeans

In Science, January 24, A. W. von Struve, of the Bureau of the Census, gives a detailed outline of the history, uses and potentialities of the soybean.

Black Locust
Variations

In The Journal of Forestry, January, Harry Hopp, of the Hillculture Division, Soil Conservation Service, writes on "Growth-Form Variation in Black Locust and its Importance in Farm Planting."

Reviews First 25
Years of IAA

The January issue of the Illinois Agricultural Association Record is made into a review of the work of the IAA during the last twenty-five years. The history of agriculture in Illinois during that period is covered thoroughly.

Urges U.S. To Buy
Hemisphere Goods

"Today, as never before, we can buy Latin American goods. We must buy them if these Americas are to develop or, indeed, survive. Our per capita imports from Latin America as a whole are probably not more than \$3 per year. Should we fill one-half our proven import needs of American crops from American sources this figure would be tripled within one year. The challenge is squarely before us. If we have the intelligence to play ball with the Latin Americans, it will cost us virtually nothing, it will add billions to Pan American trade, and it will build American solidarity in fact." (Charles Morrow Wilson in January Harper's).

Treating Seed For
Quick Freezing

In Quick Frozen Foods, January, H. R. West writes on "Seed Treatment for Quick Frozen Vegetable Crops."

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Section 1

February 4, 1941.

SENATE RATIFIES COFFEE PACT

The AP, February 4, says that the Senate ratified Monday a treaty by which 14 Latin-American nations agreed to apportion among themselves their exports of coffee to the U. S. market. The total to be apportioned amounts to 15,900,000 bags annually. The effect of the treaty, sponsors said, would be to prevent glutting the market and forcing down the price of a commodity upon which many of the countries involved depend largely upon foreign exchange with which to buy here.

COMMODITY VOLUME AT THREE-YEAR LOW

The New York Journal of Commerce, February 4, says that commodity futures trading volume in January receded to the lowest monthly figure in more than three years, a Journal of Commerce compilation shows. The continued thinness of speculative interest in most markets, a reflection of the uneasiness over the war situation which has characterized trading for the past several months, was a major factor in holding total sales in 26 commodity futures to 110,091 contracts, compared with 122,658 contracts in December and 232,300 contracts in January, 1940.

FAVORS OPEN BIDS ON COTTON STORAGE

The UP, February 3, says that W. T. Dillon, of the New Orleans Shippers Compress Company, asserted Monday before the Senate Agricultural Committee that restriction of competitive bidding in Commodity Credit Corporation cotton storage contracts would be "utterly destructive" to New Orleans and other port warehouses. Mr. Dillon appeared to oppose the McKellar Bill, which would require the storage of Government loan cotton near the point of production.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES INCREASE

The New York Times, February 4, says that retail costs of food increased in the period December 17- January 14, the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced Monday. The Bureau's index, based on the 1935-39 average as 100, stood at 97.8 for the January compilation, compared with 97.3 in December, and 94.8 on January 16, 1940.

Canadian Warns
Of Price Rises

From Windsor, Ontario, January 3, the AP says that James L. Ilsley, Finance Minister, said Monday that the most critical period of the war was at hand in warning Canadians that price rises or rationing might result if surplus earnings and profits were spent for non-essentials.

Says Parisians
Eat Turnips

The New York Herald Tribune, January 4, says that food stocks in Paris have been so reduced since January 1 by the German conquerors that a large part of the population of the French capital subsists solely on yellow turnips, according to Jacob David Townsend, who taught for twenty-nine years at the American School there. Mr. Townsend added that he personally knew of recent actual cases of starvation in Paris, but that such cases were "remarkably few."

World Olive Oil
Production Down

From Rome, February 3, a New York Times dispatch says that Italy's olive oil production is below average this critical year, according to statistics issued Monday by the International Institute of Agriculture. In fact, world production during the 1940-41 campaign is estimated at 7,500,000 quintals, compared with 10,500,000 quintals the previous year and an average of 8,500,000 quintals in the five years before that. Spain is expected to equal her average crop this year, but all the other producers will be below normal.

Rubber Survey
Party Returns

The USDA announced today that the first of its rubber survey parties has returned from Latin America. The party was under the leadership of Dr. E. C. Stakman, Chief of the Division of Plant Pathology and Botany at the University of Minnesota and Agent of the Department. Others in the party were E. M. Blair, rubber technologist; M. M. Striker, soil specialist; and A. F. Skutch, botanist. Doctor Stakman reports a cordial reception in all of the countries visited. The Peruvian Government supplied airplanes, motor cars, and even turned over to the party one of its river gunboats. In each country visited scientists of the local governments joined in the survey. The purpose of the survey was to locate areas most suitable for commercial rubber growing and to make arrangements for nurseries where Hevea seedlings can be propagated on a large scale. These seedlings will be used as rootstocks on which to multiply the superior strains of Hevea already assembled by the Department from various sources throughout the world.

Ponderosa Pine
In North Idaho

The Journal of Forestry, January, includes an article by L. J. Cummings, of the U.S. Forest Service, on "The Relationship of Normal to Average Ponderosa Pine Stands of North Idaho."

Planes Take Rubber
Seed To Brazil

Three large army bombers will leave Balboa (Canal Zone) today with a ton of selected rubber seed for Brazil, the USDA announced Monday. The planes will stop overnight at Trinidad, and arrive at Belem, February 6. The seed was collected from high-yielding clones grown in the Philippines and shipped to the Canal Zone by boat. The plan was to ship it on to Belem, Brazil, but it was delayed in reaching the Canal Zone. The next scheduled boat transportation would require another month or more and by this time much of the seed would have deteriorated and been worthless. Upon request of the Department of Agriculture the War Department consented to use the bombers to deliver the seed promptly. At Belem the seed will be delivered to the Instituto Agronomico do Norte, which is cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture and the Latin American Republics in the rubber investigation. It will be tested by the institute for resistance to the leaf blight disease which is prevalent in many parts of Latin America.

BAE Reports On
Tobacco Situation

Features of the present tobacco situation are smaller flue-cured production in 1940 than in 1939, exceptionally high yields for most types, prices not greatly changed from a year earlier, continued small exports, and increased domestic consumption of most tobacco products. Growers' returns will be smaller this year than last, principally because of the smaller flue-cured crop selling at only slightly higher prices. The 1940 crop of flue-cured tobacco was about 37 percent smaller than the record 1939 crop, even though record per-acre yields resulted in a crop larger than originally anticipated. The reduction was achieved through marketing quotas approved by growers. The continued restriction of export outlets has greatly influenced the market situation of growers. The season average price for flue-cured up to January 1 was 16.85 cents per pound, an increase of 13 percent over the 1939 season average price of 14.9 cents. (BAE)

Stamp Plan
Extensions

Secretary Wickard announced today that the Food Stamp Plan will be extended to Westfield, Massachusetts; Pontotoc County, Mississippi; and an area in Louisiana consisting of 11 parishes. The parishes are Concordia, East Carroll, Franklin, Lincoln, Madison, Morehouse, Natchitoches, Ouachita, Richland, Tensas, and West Carroll.

Dormancy In
Tree Seedlings

In the Journal of Forestry, January, J. E. Phillips, of the State Division of Forestry, Baxley, Georgia, writes on "Effect of Day Length on Dormancy on Tree Seedlings."

Colombian
Fiscal Trends

The dislocation of world trade has adversely affected Colombian economy, says Pan American News for January 16. Colombia started 1940 with a treasury surplus of 7,087,700 pesos (about \$4,054,000) carried forward from 1939. Because of the low yield of customs duties, which normally provide about 45 percent of government income, at the end of September 1940 the treasury was in the red to the extent of about P.724,700.

Ownership
Vs. Lease

In a discussion of ownership vs. lease for sea bases, United States News for January 24 says there is scarcely an island under the Union Jack in the Caribbean that does not need relief. Indications are that in leasing bases instead of buying islands, the U. S. is strengthening its defense without adding relief populations to its financial burdens.

Rockefeller
Report

Time for January 20 comments on the recently issued preliminary report of the Rockefeller committee. The report charges, says Time, that U. S. business in South America has often ignorantly hired anti-American commercial agents; that some of these employees turn over confidential trade information to other and unfriendly countries, and help German merchants by supplying U. S. goods to fill orders on which the Germans otherwise would have to default.

South American
Airline Control

South American airways under German or Italian control are not compatible with our policy of hemisphere security, say Melvin Hall and Walter Peck in an article in Foreign Affairs for January. South American Governments should cooperate in a policy of nationalizing airlines under their flags. Ecuador, Brazil, and Argentina are making progress in this direction.

Recommend Public
Utility Policy
In Food Field

"The high cost of distribution is the oldest and most fundamental complaint of the many factions that make up the so-called consumer movement. It is also a perpetual worry of the USDA, which has the job of seeing that the farmer gets a fair share of every dollar the American consumer pays for food. Presented by two ranking researchers of the BAE in the Department's Yearbook of Agriculture for 1940 is an exposition of a thesis advocating a public utility policy in the food field to put an end to duplication of distribution of food products. Significantly, the report commends the price advantages which have come the way of the consumer and the farmer in the way of chains and supermarkets and raps state chain-store taxes, trade practice acts, and resale price maintenance legislation." (Business Week, January 18.)

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Vol. LXXX, No. 24

Section 1

February 5, 1941.

AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING HERE

Secretary Wickard announced yesterday that the Agricultural Advisory Council will meet in Washington today. The Council, made up of representatives of organized producers, processors and distributors of farm products and of the general public including organized labor, was formed in September 1939, to advise with the Secretary of Agriculture on farm problems arising from wartime conditions. The last meeting of the Council was held July 30, 1940. As usual, the meeting will be an executive session, opening at 10 A.M., in the office of Secretary Wickard. The Council will consider recent effects of the war upon farmers, processors and distributors. The leading specific problem before the session will be discussion of a long range program for cotton designed to meet war and post-war conditions. (Press Release)

FEWER FARMS, MORE ACRES, LESS VALUE

"Farms decreased in number but increased in acreage in the drought and depression decade of 1930-40, the Census Bureau announced today" states an AP story from Washington, February 4. "The bureau's census of agriculture showed that on last April 1, there were 6,096,789 farms totaling 1,060,507,355 acres and valued at \$33,644,263,247. Ten years before, there were 6,288,648 farms with 986,771,016 acres valued at \$47,879,838,358. A similar census taken in 1935 counted 6,812,350 farms with 1,054,515,111 acres and a value of \$32,858,844,012."

MRS. ROOSEVELT ASKS LAND FOR MIGRANTS

Warning that America is passing through a period of economic stress, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in an address before the National Christian Mission, "declared the nation no longer can afford to be 'a pioneer wasteful country' and must 'preserve our land and our forests'.

"Mrs. Roosevelt declared the migrant problem should be treated as a 'national problem' and suggested the return of vast tracts of privately owned land to low income rural Americans as a solution of the 'Oakie' problem!"

PRIORITY PROGRAM OVER AMERICAN SHIPPING SEEN

An article in the Washington Post of Feb. 5, says in part: "Imposition of a priority program over American merchant shipping either voluntary or under Presidential emergency order appeared imminent last night. This is necessary because of growing shortages of cargo space in homeward bound craft from South America, the Dutch East Indies and South and East Africa."

Meat Price
Increase
Protested

"Miss Harriet Elliot, consumer member of the National Defense Advisory Commission, gave her support yesterday to consumer protests against the high cost of meat," says the New York Times of Feb. 5.

"Asserting that Army purchases of meat were not large enough to justify any increase in price, Miss Elliot said consumers would do well to look for meat substitutes if prices continue to go up."

Lift Of Cattle
Ban Would Aid
Argentine Trade

Dr. Carlos Garcia Mata, former Commercial Attache at the Argentine Embassy at Washington, told the Export Managers' Club yesterday at a luncheon meeting in New York that if "discrimination against the admission here of Argentinian cattle was lifted it would tend to help trade between this country and Argentina." (New York Journal of Commerce, February 5.)

"Blitz" Foods
Prepared For
Britain

"The much proclaimed 'national loaf' of bread will be realized now, it was learned from the food ministry today," states a London dispatch Feb. 4 to the Washington Times Herald. "It will be made from 85 percent whole wheat flour. The British canning industry also is busy turning out thousands of 5 varieties of highly vitamized 'blitz soup' ordered by the government for use in an emergency. Although the food ministry claimed the meat situation is showing much improvement over last week and the full one shilling two pence worth (about 23 cents) will be released this week, the public has been warned that no increase in the ration is forthcoming."

Reduce Prices
Of Coal To
Farm Co-ops

The New York Journal of Commerce of Feb. 5 says, "An increase in the maximum discount which producers of bituminous coal in the Appalachian field may allow from minimum prices when their coal is sold to registered farmers' co-operatives which act in the capacity of retail coal dealers was ordered today by Director Howard A. Gray of the Bituminous Coal Division. The order permits producers to allow registered farmers' co-operatives discounts up to a maximum of from 17c to 25c per ton, depending upon the size of the coal and the territory in which it is sold."

Milk Marketing
Hearing Called

A public hearing on a proposed Federal marketing agreement program to regulate the handling of milk in the Duluth-Superior (Minnesota and Wisconsin) marketing area will convene at 10:00 A.M., Feb. 20, 1941, in Duluth, Minn., the SMA of the Department of Agriculture announced yesterday. The hearing has been called by Secretary Wickard at the request of the Twin Ports Cooperative Dairy Association and the Arrowhead Creamery Association, which organizations represent about 70 percent of the fluid milk shippers for the Duluth-Superior area.

Cotton Linters
Weekly Review

Cotton linters prices averaged unchanged for the 12th consecutive week, according to reports to the Agricultural Marketing Service. Activity in the Southeast was confined chiefly to grades 5 and 6. In the West inquiries were mostly for grades 2 and 3. In the Valley prices were mostly firm; sales were largely of off-grade 3 made from "bolly" seed. Cotton prices declined for the week and reported sales were considerably smaller than in the previous week but well ahead of a year ago. The average price of Middling 15/16-inch cotton in the 10 designated markets was 10.11 cents for the week ended January 31 against 10.10 cents in the previous week and 10.43 cents a year ago. Domestic mill buying continued comparatively active but sales for export were the smallest in many years. Linters production during the first half of the 1940-41 season (August through January) probably exceeded the 770,000 bales produced in the first half of 1939-40 and may have approximated the 5-year (1935-39) average of almost 800,000 bales for the first half of the season. In addition to the output of domestic mills, imports of linters for the first half of the current season probably were at least double the 36,000 bales imported in the same period last season, and stocks on hand at the beginning of the season slightly exceeded 700,000 bales.

Creamery Butter
Production
Dropping

Production of creamery butter appears to be gradually dropping to last year's level, the Agricultural Marketing Service reports. The output for the week ending January 30 showed a seasonal gain between 2 and 3 percent over the production of the preceding week. Compared with the production of the corresponding week last year, it was 3 percent larger, but this was much smaller than the 6 percent increase of the preceding week and the 11 percent increase of the week before that. Although, for the most part, weather conditions during the past several weeks have been relatively mild for this time of the year, the seasonal gain in butter production during that period has been considerably smaller than that of a year earlier.

Foodstuffs And
Raw Materials
Decline -- AP

An AP dispatch of February 4 says: "Foodstuffs and industrial raw materials declined yesterday to the lowest levels of the year, the Associated Press staple index disclosed. The index, based on 1926 as 100 and comprised of 35 wholesale commodities, dropped to 77.30 from 77.47. A sharp late rally at Chicago put wheat up 1/4 to 1 cent a bushel and arrested an eight-day long decline. Buying by shorts was the main force behind the rally. Corn rose 1/4 to 3/4 of a cent. Cotton lost 15 to 35 cents a bale, influenced by reports the Administration planned to license exports."

Comment On Cotton
Export Decline

"During the month of December consumption of cotton in the U. S. broke all records for a single month -- representing a gain of nearly 20% over the corresponding month of 1939. But exports of American cotton in December declined 86% over the corresponding month of 1939. At 10¢ a pound, the decline was equivalent to \$28,699,800 -- \$3,500,000 less than the \$25,000,000 the Government is proposing to issue in cotton stamps for an additional reduction of acreage.....These figures illustrate the great extent to which cotton still depends on export markets and the futility of attempting to make up the loss by increasing domestic consumption. We can't consume that much." (Texas Digest, January 18.)

Study Cacao
Quota Plan

The Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee is collecting data on cacao, with a view to adapting the coffee quota plan to this crop, says Pan American News for January 16. The U. S., as the world's largest market, not only consumes more cacao annually than is shipped by all hemisphere producers combined, but also relies for its supplies exclusively on imports.

Interstate
Migration

"The House Committee to Investigate Interstate Migration has published a preliminary report on its work and hearings. The center of interest of the report is the 'Summary of Recommendations by Witnesses,' and the section of the summary dealing with rehabilitation, rather than stop-gap relief, form the most hopeful paragraphs. During the armament drive very likely the most tragic feature of the migrants' condition will be taken care of temporarily by defense employment. The underlying problems will remain to be worked out. One can be mightily grateful for this: the potentialities of a family-worked, diversified farm, owned securely by the family, must be publicized until there is no danger of confusing it with the pitiable picture of degradation and slavery to the earth which exists in the imagination of protagonists of factories in the fields." (Commonweal, Jan.24.)

Says Northeast
Should Store Feed

"The farmers of the northeast have already organized for National Defense.....Our farmers are dependent on the midwest for grain supplies. Here in the northeast ample supplies of feed stuffs should be stored against the possibility of transportation problems. It is estimated that only a ten-day supply of stored feed stuffs is available in this area at the present time. The government might well consider the advisability of storing sufficient western surplus crops in the northeast as a protective measure and to ensure available supplies for eastern livestock in cases of emergency." (New England Homestead, January 25.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture to present items of interest to agriculture and to agricultural workers. Views and opinions in these items are not necessarily approved by the Department.

Vol. LXXX, No. 25

Section 1

February 6, 1941.

HOUSE GROUP PLANS FARM LEGISLATION

From Washington, February 5, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that problems of the sugar beet growers whose acreages have been ordered cut by the USDA to keep 1941 production within the limits of probable consumptive requirements may receive the consideration of the House Agricultural Committee next week. Chairman Fulmer (Dem., S.C.) announced that he was calling his committee into session Monday to prepare the program of farm legislation for the new Congress, and with this opportunity offered, members of the sugar bloc are expected to press their demands for relief from the reductions ordered by the USDA under the Sugar Control Act.

PEANUT PRODUCERS ASK QUOTA SYSTEM

From Washington, February 5, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that spokesmen for peanut cooperatives of Texas, Virginia, Georgia, Florida and Alabama Wednesday urged, before a subcommittee of the House Agricultural Committee, legislation setting up a marketing quota system for the production of peanuts as a means for strengthening the present diversion program carried on under the Soil Conservation Act.

HULL CONSIDERING FRENCH FOOD PLAN

From Washington, February 5, a New York Times dispatch says that Secretary Hull said Wednesday that consideration was being given to French proposals that some of the French credits now frozen in this country be released for the purpose of acquiring food and medicines for shipment to the destitute in France, but he did not indicate that they would be acted upon favorably.

PERMANENT OFFICE FOR LATIN NATIONS

From Montevideo, February 5, a New York Times dispatch says that the River Plate Regional Conference Wednesday set up a permanent office, with headquarters in Buenos Aires, to watch over the operation of regional agreements, conduct studies, and report on measures for keeping the regional group alive as a vital, functioning organization. This office will coordinate its activities with those of the Pan-American Union, the International Labor Office and economic and financial consultative commissions.

Farm Seminars
At U. of Va.

From Charlottesville, a Richmond Times-Dispatch story, February 6, says that agricultural problems of the South and of the nation will be discussed by experts in a series of seminars on trends in agricultural economics to be held at the University of Virginia this winter and spring under the sponsorship of the School of Rural Economics and Rural Sociology. Doctor Wilson Gee, head of this school, has arranged for ten authorities of the USDA to hold dinner discussions, public seminars and a series of private conferences with interested students.

Greenbelt's Size
To Be Doubled

The Baltimore Sun, January 6, says that Greenbelt, the model community built by the Government in Prince Georges County, Maryland, several years ago, will be more than doubled in size within the near future, according to officials of the Federal Works Agency. Construction of 1,000 new dwelling units was authorized by the agency under the Defense Housing Act. The Farm Security Administration, which has had supervision over Greenbelt, will handle the building of the new homes.

Wheat Prices
Up In Chicago

From Chicago, February 5, the AP says that the wheat market Wednesday staged its strongest sustained advance of the last several weeks, rising almost a cent a bushel, and closing 1/4 to 7/8 cent higher than Tuesday. Buying was inspired partly by a rally in securities, reports of improved flour business, and decreased country sales.

Big Cheese Cargo
On Liner Brazil

The New York Journal of Commerce, February 6, says that Argentina continues to furnish large quantities of cheese to replace the imports of Italian varieties cut off since the closing of the Mediterranean. Another large cargo of the product arrived last Monday on the liner Brazil.

Wallace To Speak
At Farm Institute

The Washington Times Herald, February 6, says that it was announced Wednesday that Henry A. Wallace will make his first speech as Vice President at the National Farm Institute in Des Moines on February 22.

Nicaragua
Reduces Debt

That the financial position of Nicaragua has remained strong despite the war is shown by a 10 percent reduction in the country's public debt during 1940 and a budgetary surplus of 3,000,000 cordobas (\$600,000) which will be devoted to public improvements, says Pan American News for January 16.

Bregger Speaks
In Atlanta

Techniques of planting, cultivation or cover-cropping of peach orchards are improving progressively as experience and research develop better methods of holding the soil in place by fitting orchards to terraced sites and by contour plantings on easier slopes. John T. Bregger of the Soil Conservation Service, emphasized recent gains in management of cover crops in orchards in his address today (February 6) at the Atlanta meeting of the American Society for Horticultural Science. Some of the methods of value in peach orchards, he said, are also readily adaptable to other crops.

New U.S.D.A.
Publication

Agricultural developments and possibilities in the western hemisphere nations is the general theme of a new monthly publication -- "Agriculture In The Americas," -- prepared by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. "Agriculture In The Americas" will report in particular on crops which Latin America can grow for use in the United States. Increasing production in Latin America of rubber, fibers, quinine and other drugs and herds for consumption in the United States increases Latin American purchasing power for United States goods, says Leslie A. Wheeler, Director of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Red Heart Of
Paper Birch

In Journal of Forestry, January, W. A. Campbell and Ross W. Davidson, of the Division of Forest Pathology, Bureau of Plant Industry, write on "Red Heart of Paper Birch."

"Vimin"
Flour

In The American Miller, January, Guy A. Thomas writes on the adding of vitamins to flour during its manufacture in an article, "'Vimin' Flour."

On Agricultural
Stability

In The Extension Service Review, January, R.J. Baldwin, Director of Extension Service in Michigan, writes on "Aiming at Agricultural Stability."

Hill Says U. S.
Farmers Ready For
National Defense

In Manufacturers' Record, January, Grover B. Hill, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, says "Never before in the history of the world has a nation been so bountifully supplied with food and fiber as we are today, and when the roll is called on national defense, the American farmer can answer, 'Ready!'"

Mold Mycelia
In Butter

In the American Butter Review, January, Dr. G. W. Shattuck, Jr., Director of the Control Laboratory of the Beatrice Creamery Company, writes on "Counting Mold Mycelia in Butter."

Economic
Union Urged

An economic union that would include the Western Hemisphere and the British Empire is proposed by P. W. Bidwell and A. R. Upgren in an article, "A Trade Policy for National Defense," in Foreign Affairs for January. Such a union should include a system of preferential tariffs and an agreement looking toward stabilization of exchange rates, the authors say.

Food Lockers
In California

In Quick Frozen Foods, January, M. A. Joslyn, of the division of fruit products, University of California, writes on "The Frozen Food Locker Plant Industry in California." Mr. Joslyn says that a survey just completed shows 107 plants now in operation throughout the State.

What Is Known
About Wheat Plant

In American Miller, January, Dewey Robbins writes on "What We Know About the Wheat Plant." The article is accompanied by six very detailed illustrations, one showing the cross-section of a grain of wheat.

Caribbean
Conference

The third conference of Caribbean countries is scheduled for April in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, says Pan American News for January 16. The first meeting was held in Havana; the second in the Dominican Republic.

Poultry Protein
Requirements

In The American Miller, January, Harry W. Titus, of the Federal Feed Research Center, Beltsville, Maryland, writes on "The Protein Requirements of Poultry."

Not A Farm
Relief Plan

".....It is a mistake to permit the impression to become general that the stamp plan is primarily a farm relief program. It did not originate as such, but at its inception was designed principally as an instrument for relief clients. The fact that it serves the farmer, too, is a testimonial to the excellence of its mechanism, but unfortunately it is regarded in many quarters as being basically a farm relief device. This impression is not as unimportant as might be thought. It is particularly important when congressmen from industrial centers, in their attempt to receive more relief money, discard entirely from their calculations the cost of the stamp plan by insisting that it is properly chargeable to expenditures for Agriculture." (Editorial in Dairy Record, January 29.)

Lespedeza
For Defense

In The Extension Service Review, January, J. W. Burch, Extension Director in Missouri, writes on "Lespedeza for Defense."

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXX, No. 26

Section 1

February 7, 1941.

RIVER PLATE CONFERENCE ENDS

From Montevideo, February 6, the UP says that the River Plate regional economic conference, in its final session Thursday, passed draft conventions and resolutions laying the groundwork for the first important economic bloc in South America. The work represents a triumph for Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay and Bolivia. The draft conventions not only are aimed at immediate intensification of trade and production, but also establish the principle of an eventual customs union.

DAIRY LEADERS OPEN DRIVE FOR MILK AMENDMENTS

From Syracuse, February 6, the UP says that dairy leaders from three Eastern States, comprising the metropolitan New York milk shed, opened a drive Thursday to assure adoption of amendments to the Federal-State milk-marketing agreement in the forthcoming referendum February 17. To "educate dairy farmers to the necessity for the amendments," leaders formed a committee of seventy-five members to explain and discuss them. It was announced that 200 meetings would be held in the dairy regions between February 10 and February 15, to acquaint producers with the amendments.

WAR STATUS SEEN FOR EXPORT TRADE

From Chicago, February 6, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that Eugene P. Thomas, president of the National Foreign Trade Council, told the World Trade Conference Thursday that "this country is virtually in a state of war, at least as far as foreign trade is concerned," and added that uppermost in the minds of foreign traders is to discover "what kind of a world will emerge from this war." Discussing the relations of the U.S. with Latin American countries, Mr. Thomas asserted that present American financial aid is to be regarded as a sound investment establishing a new world order "which will guarantee freedom of business enterprise and open up a wider vista to all countries of unimpeded and expanding prosperity."

Cotton, Rayon, Wool
Consumption Soars

The AP, February 6, says that the magazine Rayon Organon, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, reported Thursday that consumption of cotton, rayon and wool in the U.S, advanced rapidly in 1940 over 1939, while the use of silk and linen declined. The nation used 4,916,300,000 pounds of the five major fibers last year, establishing a new record for the industry and a mark of 7 1/2 percent above the 4,557,500,000 pounds consumed in 1939. Cotton accounted for 80 percent of the entire consumption.

Fortified Bread
In Two Weeks

The New York Herald Tribune, February 7, says that, in two weeks, white bread will be in the New York City markets enriched not only with vitamin B-1, but with nicotinic acid (the anti-pellagra factor) and iron in amounts approximating those found in whole-wheat bread. These fortified loaves will be among the first to meet the official government standards for defense preparedness as outlined last week in the conference at Washington under the auspices of the committee on food and nutrition of the National Research Council.

Bread Shortage
Grows In Spain

From Madrid, February 6, a New York Times dispatch says that the bread shortage neared a crisis Thursday when the newspaper Madrid admitted that Spain had more bread during the Civil War under the Republican regime and explained that the Republicans had ships to bring in wheat. In many sections of Spain there is no bread. Although most Madrid families are still able to buy it, the loaves are virtually uneatable. Apparently the flour is supposed to be composed mostly of ground-up chick-peas mixed with barley, rye, and some such cereals.

Argentine
Exchange
Problem

Recent United States credits totaling \$110,000,000 have apparently solved Argentina's exchange program for a considerable time, permitting exchange authorities to pursue a more liberal policy toward American exporters, says Pan American News for January 30. However, the possibility that the war may continue indefinitely and the certainty that many complex problems will be faced in the post-war period of international adjustment will induce Argentina to seek a more permanent solution than stop-gap loans.

Chicago Poultry
System Described

In U.S. Egg and Poultry Magazine, February, Mary C. Clarke, in an article "What's This Pack Worth?" describes the Chicago Poultry Board scoring system, which she says provides a definite measure of value for any grade of poultry and helps establish a fair market price for all.

Pan American Highway Meet Among about 16 Pan American conferences scheduled to meet in 1941, one of the most important is the Fourth Pan American Highway Conference, to be held in Mexico City Sept. 15-23, says Pan American News for January 16. The route south from the U.S.-Mexican border at Laredo to Buenos Aires, then north Rio, is estimated at about 11,000 miles, of which approximately two-thirds is now traversable.

Forestry In Congress An article in American Forests, February, reviews "Forestry in Congress." Included is a table covering Conservation in the 1942 Budget.

Poultry Packing Business Increase Everybody's Poultry Magazine, February, says that, according to the U. S. Bureau of Census, the number of establishments in the country engaged in wholesale poultry dressing and packing increased 43.5%, from 533 to 765, between 1937 and 1939. The average number of wage earners employed throughout the year by these concerns increased by 63% during the period. The value of poultry products passed through these firms increased 30.7%, from \$105,841,342 in 1937 to \$138,318,081 in 1939.

The Soil's Need Of Calcium In Country Gentleman, February, Victor A. Tiedgens tells the surprising results obtained from spreading over calcium-starved soil in an article, "Magic Element." He complains that too many people think of lime -- calcium and magnesium -- as a remedy, when more often they should be concerned with its value as a plant food. He believes that pH readings of the soil as the measure of available calcium are unreliable, but is encouraged to note that farmers in the past year, under the AAA grant-of-aid program, have begun to use sizeable amounts of lime.

Home Economics And Consumption In The Journal of Home Economics, February, Calla Van Syckle, of Iowa State College, writes on "Home Economics and the Study of Consumption." Included is a table of expenditures by white and Negro families at selected economic levels.

Plantation System In The Tropics In the February Scientific Monthly Dr. Leo Waibel, of Johns Hopkins University, discusses "The Tropical Plantation System." Doctor Waibel discusses his subject as to its origins, its geographical distribution, and ways for its improvement.

Home Economist And FSA Program In The Journal of Home Economics, February, Doris Porter, of the Farm Security Administration writes on "The Home Economist and the F.S.A. Housing Program."

U. S. Credits
For Cuban Sugar?

Regarding possible U. S. credits for Cuba, one suggestion frequently heard is that part of the credit be used to finance the grinding of 500,000 tons of Cuban sugar, in addition to approximately 2,000,000 tons which mills would otherwise be justified in grinding, says Pan American News for January 16. Cuban editorials argue that the Export-Import Bank would be making no gamble, since sugar is not perishable and can be converted rapidly from a foodstuff into a war material, either alcohol or glycerine.

Artificial Light
For Turkey Stock

In The San Diego Poultry Journal, January 25, V. S. Asmundson, of the Division of Poultry Husbandry, California College of Agriculture, writes on "Artificial Light For Turkey Stock."

Plantation
Survival

In The Journal of Forestry, January, Leon S. Minckler, of the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station, writes on "Plantation Survival as Related to Soil Type, Aspect and Growing Season."

Nutritional
Properties
In Wheat Kernel

In The American Miller, January, Dr. C. H. Bailey, of the Minnesota Experiment Station, writes on "The Wheat Kernel and its Nutritional Properties."

Boost Coffee
Consumption

Three years ago the Pan American Coffee Bureau and the National Coffee Association launched an advertising campaign to boost coffee consumption in the U. S., says Newsweek for February 3. Recently the NCA reported the result: a rise in per capita imports from annual average of 13.41 pounds in the three years 1935-37 to all-time high of 15.32 pounds in the three years 1938-40.

Needed Vitamins
For Poultry

Poultry Tribune, February, contains a chart, compiled by Dr. L. C. Norris, of Cornell University, on necessary vitamins for poultry. Each vitamin is listed, with its sources, functions and deficiency symptoms.

On Penn. State
Poultry Department

The U. S. Egg and Poultry Magazine, February, contains a detailed description of the Poultry Husbandry Department at Pennsylvania State College. The personnel, the equipment, and the present experiments going on at the College are described.

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture to present items of interest to agriculture and to agricultural workers. Views and opinions in these items are not necessarily approved by the Department.

Vol. LXXX, No. 27

Section 1

February 10, 1941.

COFFEE PRICE
FIXING SEEN
IN BRAZIL

The New York Journal of Commerce, January 10, says that what appeared to be the first unmistakable sign that Brazil is about to embark on general minimum price fixing program for coffee similar to that in effect in Colombia was contained in a statement on Saturday by the National Coffee Department, autonomous Government agency, setting a minimum price on Victoria coffee, a relatively unimportant type. The implication in this initial price fixing step, it is thought in coffee circles, is that Brazil ultimately intends to establish the basic price of Santos 4s within 1 1/2¢ to 2¢ of Manizales, Colombia's basic grade.

U.S. READY TO BUY
BRAZIL WAR GOODS

From Rio de Janeiro, February 8, a New York Times dispatch says that U. S. Ambassador Jefferson Caffery, returning to his post, declared Saturday that the U. S. was "greatly interested in the purchase of strategic war materials from Brazil" and wanted Brazil "to be well armed." His statement came on the heels of a Government ban on exportation of strategic materials without authorization except to American countries.

NEW WOOL FUTURES
CONTRACT ADVANCED

The New York Journal of Commerce, January 10, says that the enlarged committee appointed November 29 to proceed with the establishment of a grease wool futures contract to be traded in by the Wool Associates of the New York Cotton Exchange has completed its work, and will submit its report to the Board of Governors of the Exchange this week, according to Frank J. Knell, president of the Exchange.

NEW ZEALAND ACTS
TO PURCHASE MEAT

From Wellington, N.Z., February 9, a New York Times dispatch says that, in a move to obtain stability in the Dominion's important meat-producing industry, the administration has decided to guarantee to all buyers of export meat that it will be purchased ultimately by the New Zealand Government, irrespective of any final agreement that is negotiated with Great Britain.

ARGENTINA
BOARD NAMED

From Buenos Aires, February 9, a New York Times dispatch says that the Argentina Government has appointed a board to cooperate with the Inter-American financial and economic consultative committee at Washington.

Spain To Get Food
From Argentina

From Madrid, February 8, a New York Times dispatch says that Argentina has agreed to supply Spain with 120,000 bales of cotton as a prelude to "a more extensive plan of commercial relations," under which Spain expects to acquire later large quantities of wheat, meat and other Argentina products.

Argentine Wool
Sales Increase

The New York Journal of Commerce, February 10, says that the official report of the Buenos Aires wool market for January shows that the total sales of Argentine wool were 13,469,087 kilos (29,631,991 pounds) as against 10,403,710 kilos (22,888,162 pounds) in December and 9,380,215 kilos (20,636,473 pounds) in January last year. The average price in January was 13.26 pesos per 10 kilos, compared with 11.82 pesos in December.

U.S. Cattle, Beef
Imports Lower

U. S. imports of cattle and beef in the calendar year 1940 were 20 percent smaller than in 1939, dressed weight basis, according to Foreign Crops and Markets. Beef cattle imports in 1940 were down 16 percent and canned beef imports showed a decline of 29 percent. Total 1940 imports of cattle and beef equalled 350,000,000 pounds of beef against 440,000,000 pounds imported in 1939. The 1940 imports were equivalent to 6.3 percent of the beef produced under federal inspection against 8.2 percent in 1939. Imported beef supplies were smaller in 1940 in spite of an upward price movement in the United States, which resulted in average farm prices for beef cattle of \$7.25 per 100 pounds. The 1939 average was \$6.87. Farm prices in 1940 were the highest since 1930 when the average was \$7.46 per 100 pounds.

SMA Announces
Potato Program

A program for the diversion into livestock feed of up to 12,500,000 bushels of 1940 crop Irish potatoes in eight western states was announced Friday by the Surplus Marketing Administration. The program provides for payments to eligible growers of 25 cents per hundred-weight, or 15 cents per 60-pound bushel, for potatoes, of U. S. No. 2 grade or better and not less than 1 1/2 inches in diameter, which are diverted into livestock feed.

Offshore Sugar
Entries Announced

The Sugar Division of the AAA Friday announced that the quantity of sugar entered from offshore areas for consumption during the calendar year 1940 amounted to approximately 4,487,413 short tons, raw value. Preliminary data show that approximately 403,563 short tons of sugar, raw value, were marketed by the mainland cane area and 1,549,837 tons by the continental beet area during the year.

Argentine Corn
Prospects Good

Continued good growing conditions in Argentina might result in corn yields as high as, or higher than, those of 1939-40, according to Foreign Crops and Markets. These prospects might result in a crop of perhaps 355,000,000 bushels. If even the average yield per planted acre -- 20.2 bushels for the 10 years 1929-30 to 1938-39 -- is harvested, the 1940-41 crop will be about 310,000,000 bushels. Last year's crop -- 408,000,000 bushels from a final 14,072,000 acres -- was the third largest of record in Argentina. The first official estimate of corn planted for the 1940-41 crop is 15,320,000 acres. The comparable estimate last year was 17,791,000 acres.

Food Stamp
Extensions

Secretary Wickard has announced that the Food Stamp Plan will be extended to Flint, Michigan, and to an area in Vermont consisting of the towns of Bennington, Brattleboro and Castleton, and the township of Rockingham, including the villages of Bellows Falls and Saxtons River.

Soil Fertility
Losses

In Better Crops With Plant Food, January, C.J. Chapman, of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, writes on "Our Defense Against Soil Fertility Losses."

Argentine
Markets

In a study made for the Argentine Congress, Dr. Federico Pinedo, until recently Minister of Finance, divided Argentina's markets into three economic zones, says Pan American News for January 30. They are (1) countries with which payment agreements are in force, represented chiefly by the sterling area, (2) the "free exchange," or more particularly the "dollar area," and (3) the South American area where trade is subject to exchange control.

Hill Speaks To
AAA Men In Ohio

The Cleveland Plain Dealer, February 4, says that Grover Hill, assistant Secretary of Agriculture, told 150 farmer representatives of the AAA in Cleveland that American agriculture is so well organized today that, within 18 months, production of any basic farm commodity, excepting cattle, but including hogs and lambs, could be doubled. "No other nation is so well prepared as we are, in case the war should reach us, in the farm line," he said.

"Porkopolis"
Tests Its Pigs

Capper's Farmer, February, says that the community around Austin, Minnesota, self-designated Porkopolis, which is a state of mind rather than a geographical area, continues to test sows. Here's the record: 53 farmers carried on the work in 1938; 82 in 1939; 101 in 1940. Object of the sow-testing is to discover strains of hogs which are capable of making better use of feed. Gilts and boars selected from tested litters out of tested sows perpetuate feed-using efficiency.

Method Fireproofs
Forests Say Nazis

From Berlin, February 6, the UP says that a chemical firm has devised a method of fireproofing whole forests against incendiary raids, according to semi-official sources. In rapid succession, two kinds of chemical bombs are dropped in forests to create a gas. After three weeks, in which the gas impregnates all trees, planes drop huge quantities of a white substance, basis of which is ordinary table salt. This powder reacts on the gas film on trees and forms a substance which, it is claimed, fireproofs the forests.

Says Nazis Using
Up Italy's Food

From Rome, February 6, the UP says that Restino Del Carlino, leading Fascist Party newspaper of Bologna, disclosed Thursday that Germany is absorbing large quantities of Italy's vegetable and fruit crops and said Italy must increase farming production generally and truck gardening especially in view of these large scale exports. At the same time Giuseppe Tassinari, minister of agriculture, announced a rise of approximately 7 1/2 cents a pound in the wholesale price of butter. He promises a reduction May 1.

FCA Credit
Unions Grow

Federal credit unions loaned more than \$100,000,000 to their members during 1940, according to the year-end report of C. R. Orchard, director of the credit union section of the Farm Credit Administration. The average loan was about \$110. An average of 750 persons joined Federal credit unions every day of 1940, Mr. Orchard pointed out. Membership grew by approximately 275,000. This, together with a similar increase in the number of members belonging to State-chartered credit unions brought the total credit union growth for the year to 550,000 members. Since the first Federal credit unions began operating in October 1934 members of these cooperative thrift and credit associations have obtained 2,800,000 loans amounting to nearly \$284,000,000, Mr. Orchard said. Losses have been held to a very small percentage of the amount loaned -- about seven-hundredths of 1 percent.

Hungarians Eat
Artificial Meat

The Department of Commerce's Foreign Commerce Weekly says that Hungarians are now eating ersatz meat, concocted cheaply from "twelve garden plants and vegetables," and Germany may borrow the idea for large-scale production. Put up as a powder, the meat invention is made edible by adding water, salt and bread, and can be cooked in hamburger or sausage-cake style by adding butter, cream and spices. About 2.2 pounds of artificial meat are said to contain 3,725 calories, and to consist of 40% carbohydrate, and 22.3% of white albumen. Cost of four portions is figured at less than 20 cents.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXX, No. 28 Section 1 February 11, 1941.

FERTILIZER GROUPS INDICTED AS TRUST

From Winston-Salem, February 10, a New York Times dispatch says that a Federal grand jury for the Middle U. S. District Court of North Carolina Monday indicted two trade associations, sixty-four corporations and thirty-six individuals on charges of violating the anti-trust laws by price fixing and conspiring to suppress competition in the \$200,000,000 fertilizer industry. The investigation has been in progress for a year and Carlisle W. Higgins, Federal attorney, has requested the grand jury to remain in session for another month to complete it. The charges cover ten years. Charles J. Brand, executive secretary of the National Fertilizer Association, Inc., issued a statement in which he contended that prices had been fair, and declared that "one may fairly wonder why an industry that provides so valuable a service to American farmers at such low prices and with such meager profits is subjected to such an attack."

CUBAN SUGAR LOAN PUSHED BY BATISTA From Havana, February 10, the UP says that President Fulgencio Batista Monday asked the Congress to authorize the Cuban Institute for Sugar Stabilization to negotiate a \$12,000,000 loan with the U. S. Export-Import Bank. Under the proposals for financing the sugar industry, he said, the loan would not run longer than five years. Informed quarters said the immediate effect of the agreement would be an increase in the sugar crop to 2,400,000 tons.

PRICES UP 15% IN WAR'S 17 MONTHS From Ithaca, February 10, a New York Times dispatch says that Dr. W. I. Myers, of the New York State College of Agriculture, told 4,700 visitors to Cornell's annual Farm and Home Week Monday that commodity prices, at the end of the first seventeen months of the European War, had risen about the same rate as in the same period of the World War, 15 percent, as compared with 19 percent. He recommended greater efficiency of farm labor, use of part of increased income to improve farm buildings, getting debts in shape and building financial reserves, maintenance of reasonable inventories, support for sound cooperatives to assist in solving problems of marketing and production and promotion of land-use programs.

December Stamp
Plan Report

Nearly 3,000,000 members of families receiving public assistance added \$6,587,000 worth of food to their diets in December, 1940 by use of blue surplus food stamps, the Surplus Marketing Administration announced today in its monthly report. During December the families taking part in the Food Stamp Plan used blue stamps, which increased their buying power approximately 50 percent, as follows: 13 percent for butter; 13 percent for eggs; 29 percent for pork products; 17 percent for flour and other cereals; 15 percent for fruit; and 12 percent for vegetables. Purchases with blue stamps, representing new outlets for specified farm products, included 2,336,000 pounds of butter; 2,963,000 dozen eggs; 25,117,000 pounds of white and Graham flour and 8,517,000 pounds of other cereals; 8,850,000 pounds of pork; 5,893,000 pounds of pork lard; 27,566,000 pounds of potatoes and 10,212,000 pounds of other vegetables.

Cal. Beet Worker
Minimum Wages

The Sugar Division of the AAA Monday announced the minimum rates to be paid laborers in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of the 1941 crop of sugar beets in California by producers who apply for conditional payments under the Sugar Act of 1937. The rates for workers in the other sugar beet producing states, where the season starts much later than in California, will be announced in the near future. The basic wage rates payable by most producers in 1941 are the same as those established in 1940. However, while in 1940 the piece rate for harvesting operations remained unchanged after sugar beet yields reached 20 tons per acre, the rate this year will be reduced 1 cent per ton for each additional ton between 21 and 25 tons, after which no further reductions will be made.

January Off-Shore
Sugar Entries

The Sugar Division of the AAA Monday issued its first monthly report on the status of the 1941 sugar quotas for the various off-shore sugar-producing areas supplying the United States market. The sum of the offshore and continental quotas represents the quantity of sugar estimated, under the Sugar Act of 1937, to be required to meet consumers' needs during the current year. The report shows that the quantity of sugar charged against the quotas for all offshore areas, including the full-duty countries, during January, amounted to 453,156 short tons, raw value, as compared with 196,498 tons during January of last year.

Further Shifts In
Grassland Farming?

In Better Crops With Plant Food, January, Ford S. Prince, of the New Hampshire Experiment Station, has an article, "Further Shifts in Grassland Farming?"

U.S. Restricts
Irish Cattle
Imports

Secretary Wickard, on the recommendation of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, has issued an order restricting importation of livestock and animal products from Ireland because of information received and confirmed that there has been an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease on the island. This virtually quarantines all of Europe and the British Isles because of the disease. The order prohibits the importation, into the United States, of all "domestic ruminants" -- cattle, sheep, and goats -- as well as swine. There are special restrictions on certain animal products. Few livestock ordinarily are shipped from Ireland, the British Isles, or Europe, the Bureau says. Shipments are mostly purebred breeding stock.

FCA To Reduce
Interest Rates

A. G. Black, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, has announced that the 12 district banks for cooperatives and the Central Bank for Cooperatives will reduce the interest rate on new facility loans from 4 percent to 3 1/2 percent, effective March 1. Also, this rate will be made applicable to all facility loans outstanding, some of which now bear interest at 4 1/2 percent, 4 1/4 percent and 4 percent. This action, he said, will save the cooperatives some \$130,000 a year in interest.

Dominican
Survey

With a \$50,000 grant from the Maurice and Laure Falk Foundation of Pittsburgh, the Brookings Institution has delegated Prof. Dana Munro of Princeton to organize an economic survey of the Dominican Republic, says Pan American News for January 30. Special attention will be paid to the possibilities of refugee settlement and marketing of refugee products.

Pathfinder Writes
On BHE Head

Pathfinder, February 8, contains an article on the career and the work of Dr. Louise Stanley, Chief of the Bureau of Home Economics.

History Of Bang's
Disease Control

Hoard's Dairyman, February 10, includes an article on "Early History of Bang's Disease Control" by John R. Mohler, A. E. Wight and H. H. O'Rear, of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Summary Of
SMA Activities

In The U. S. Egg and Poultry Magazine, February, Philip F. Maguire, Assistant Administrator, Surplus Marketing Administration, writes a summary of the activity and plans of the SMA.

On Improving
Poultry Flocks

In Poultry Tribune, February, C. F. Parrish, of North Carolina State College, gives six specific ways to improve poultry flocks, based on his studies of farm accounts over a period of years.

Reviews Farm
Forestry Act

In American Forests, February, Weston Donehower, of the Soil Conservation Service, writes on the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act in an article, "A New Venture in Farm Forestry."

Brazilian
Trade Balance

Although Brazil's trade balance for the first 10 months of 1940 was adverse to the extent of about \$1,000,000 and although last year's favorable balance of \$26,858,000 in trade with the United States was converted into an import balance of \$25,967,000. Brazil's exchange situation has remained favorable, says Pan American News for January 30. Commercial arrears owed to American exporters, amounting at one time to \$30,000,000 have been completely liquidated.

Dr. Inman Writes
On Mexico

In Survey Graphic, February, Dr. Samuel Guy Inman, of the University of Pennsylvania, writes on "Mexico in Transition." A footnote to the article says that, in the March issue, the entire contents of the Graphic will deal with "The Americas, South and North." In addition, throughout 1941 articles on specific aspects of Western Hemisphere relations will appear.

Chick Pullorum
Control Discussed

In Poultry Tribune, February, J. H. Florea writes on "Brooding Chicks to Control Pullorum." Included are tables on the mortality of "clean" and reactor chicks brooded together, and on "clean" and reactor chicks brooded apart.

Radio For 'Chute
Fire Fighters

American Forests, February, says that a new lightweight radio for parachuting fire-fighters is being used on the national forests for the first time this year. The new radiophone has been developed so that the "smoke-jumper" can keep in touch with the plane pilot and with his headquarters when he reaches the ground. The small type radiophone weighs only six pounds.

U. S. Builds
Hemp Supply

"The U.S. is building up a reserve supply of abaca, or Manila hemp, against the day when its main source, the Philippine Islands, may be cut off. It is the only entirely satisfactory fiber for ropes and is being accumulated at the Navy both by direct purposes and in stimulation of "stockpiles" by private industry. At the same time private U.S. interests have set out a 2,000-acre plantation on Panama to grow it, and experimental plantings have been made in Puerto Rico." (Country Gentleman, February, 1941).

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Vol. LXXX, No. 29

Section 1

February 12, 1941.

HEMISPHERIC COOPERATION; FARMS LACK FOOD

From New Orleans, February 11, the AP says that Francis Flood, editor of the Farmer-Stockman, who has recently returned from South America, told the AAA Southern Conference that a workable Pan-Americanism is second only to the British navy in defense of the U.S. He suggested that all avenues of possible economic collaboration among the nations of this Hemisphere be explored. Such a policy, he said, would involve adjustments in the national economy of the nations concerned. Mrs. Minnie Cunningham, AAA information specialist, told the meeting that farmers' wives are, as a rule, "less beaten" by circumstances than their husbands, and are fighting for a solution to their problems. "Primarily the things they want," she said, "are food, clothing and better housing, and better opportunity for their children's schooling."

ARGENTINE TO SELL COTTON TO SPAIN

From Buenos Aires, February 11, the AP says that Agriculture Minister Daniel Amadeo y Videla announced Tuesday that Argentina has wiped out her cotton surplus by agreeing to sell 25,000 tons to Spain. Other sources asserted that Argentina required that Spain's payment of \$4,500,000 for the cotton be made in U. S. dollars, rather than in pesetas or through barter. Agreements for shipment to Spain also of 500,000 tons of wheat and 1,500 tons of canned and other meats are in "the process of negotiation," he added.

ENGLAND CUTS COTTON SUPPLIES

From London, February 11, the AP says that the Government announced Tuesday that war requirements had forced sharp reductions in the supplies of cotton and rayon which would be allowed domestic consumers. Use of cotton for the six months beginning April 1 was fixed at twenty percent of the normal peacetime supply. The rayon quota was set at forty percent of the usual requirements.

GAUMNITZ SPEAKS AT ITHACA MEET

Dr. E. W. Gaumnitz, Assistant Administrator of the Surplus Marketing Administration, spoke at the State College Farm and Home Week, Ithaca, New York, this morning on "Problems and Possibilities under Marketing Agreement Programs."

Wheat Prices
Drop Sharply

The Wall Street Journal, February 12, says that wheat prices tumbled to the lowest levels in more than four months Tuesday under an increasing flow of liquidation by discouraged longs and an absence of buying power. New crop positions in domestic markets touched new lows for the season, with all Chicago positions breaking through the 80-cent level. Chicago wheat finished near the day's lowest, showing net losses of 1-1/8 to 1 3/4 cents a bushel.

Paris Needs
Milk, Vegetables

From Paris, February 6, (Delayed, through Berlin) the AP says that Charles Magny, newly appointed governor of the Seine district, has reported that Paris is seriously in need of milk, preserved foods and vegetables for its children. Virtually none of those in the Paris region are food producers, he said, and transportation facilities, greatly reduced by war operations, are further complicated by the cold.

Swiss Farmers
Bound To Land

From Bern, Switzerland, February 11, the AP says that the Swiss Government Tuesday published a decree intended to put thousands of additional workers on farms to increase Switzerland's food production. The new law empowers the Government to prevent farm workers from leaving the land, to compel unemployed persons to work on farms or to transfer non-essential industrial workers to agriculture when necessary.

Denies Nazis Plan
Giving Food Away

From Berlin, February 11, the AP says that an economic expert of the high command said Tuesday that Germany has no intention of weakening her war efforts by diverting large food supplies to countries in need, following disclosures of limited shipments of grain to Belgium. The expert emphasized that Europe is attaining, in the matter of food supply, an independence against the throttle of sea blockade.

Enlargement Of
Greenbelt Rushed

The Farm Security Administration announced Tuesday that it is rushing plans for the construction of 1,000 dwellings at Greenbelt, Md., to house some of the defense workers coming into Washington and vicinity. Designs for the new houses at Greenbelt will harmonize with the existing structures and the new development will represent a continuation of the present town plan, according to C. B. Baldwin, Farm Security Administrator. The homes will be multiple units similar to those already built. Selection of Greenbelt for the housing will make possible considerable savings to the Government since the town was originally planned for three times its present population. There will therefore be no cost for land acquisition and basic community and recreational facilities are already available.

BAE Reports On
Wool Situation

Domestic supply and demand conditions are favorable for the marketing of the 1941 domestic wool clip, the BAE reported Tuesday in its monthly analysis of the wool situation. The carry-over of domestic wool into the new season, which begins about April 1, is expected to be the smallest in recent years. Although imports of wool in the first quarter of 1941 will be large, mill consumption also will be large, and total stocks of domestic and imported wool in the United States on April 1 probably will be relatively small. Mill consumption of wool in the United States in 1941 is expected to be larger than in 1940, the Bureau said, with most of the increase in the first half of the year. The large consumption is expected to result in part from greater consumption of wool for civilian uses in 1941, but consumption for military uses also will be large. Consumption in 1940 was slightly larger than in 1939; except for 1935 it was larger than for any recent year.

Weather
Report

According to the Weekly Weather & Crop Bulletin, cold weather in the Southern States checked the growth of vegetation, but favorably retarded premature advancement of fruit buds. Some freeze damage was reported in the extreme Southeast, particularly in northern Florida, but this was not extensive and was probably far outweighed through the checking of unseasonable advance in vegetation. Heavy rains did considerable damage to truck on the 7-9th in Florida; citrus are in fair condition in this State. The weather continued generally favorable for livestock in the western range country, although serious water shortage is reported in parts of eastern Wyoming where precipitation is needed badly. In the Pacific coast area persistent rain and wet soil are delaying field work from central California northward, while for the same reason, seasonal operations are considerably retarded in the southern Great Plains. For the country as a whole, the soil-moisture situation is unusually favorable with only local areas, principally in the Northwest and some interior southeastern sections, needing precipitation. In the southern Plains and other southwestern sections the present soil-moisture storage is the best for many years at this season.

Label Survey
To Be Made

"A survey to discover what consumers of canned goods really want on their labels will be the canning industry's answer to the growing threat of A-B-C grade labels. An independent national research organization will gather the data. Decision to make the survey was reached at its annual convention held.....in Chicago, with the National Cannery Association bearing in mind two recent grade-labeling developments, including the continuous inspection service offered by the.....Agricultural Marketing Service and the adoption of A-B-C labels, prepared by the National Consumer-Retailer Conference by a number of chain stores." (Business Week, January 25.)

Discusses Trends
In Brooding

In Everybody's Poultry Magazine, February, C. L. Henry, superintendent of the Beacon Poultry Research Farm, Cayuga, New York, writes on "Trends in Brooding." Mr. Henry discusses the changes that have been brought about in adoption of the cool room principle in brooding chicks.

Comparing Meat
Yields In Poultry

In The U. S. Egg and Poultry Magazine, February, Belle Lowe of Iowa State College writes on "Edible Meat from Two Weights of Roasters..... Comparing Yields from 43- to 47-pound and 48- to 54-pound Classes of Roasters." The article says that, based on results obtained in this study, percentage yield of edible meat is approximately the same for these two weights of birds, with slight advantage for the lighter weight.

Streptococci
Types In Mastitis

The North American Veterinarian, February, says that, in a recent study of the types of streptococci involved in bovine mastitis, Slanetz and Naghski, of the New Hampshire Experiment Station, classified biologically and serologically 680 cultures of weakly hemolytic streptococci that had been isolated from cows showing evidence of mastitis infection. Streptococcus agalactiae was the most common organism, 573 (84.2 percent) of the cultures being this streptococci. There were 83 (12.2 percent) cultures of S. uberis, 15 (2.2 percent) of S. dysgalactiae, and 9 (1.3 percent) of S. fecalis.

Chlorine
On The Farm

In National Butter and Cheese Journal, February, J. A. Keenan, of General Laboratories, Inc., writes on "Chlorine and Quality Improvement on the Farm."

Milk Goat
Production

In The Southern Planter, February, V. L. Simmons, assistant animal husbandman, USDA, writes on "Milk Goat Production." Mr. Simmons discusses the distribution of breeds in the U.S., milk production, improvement by breeding, feeding requirements, prices of stock, and the milk goat's adaptability to the South.

Says Tracheitis
Vaccine Misused

Everybodys Poultry Magazine, February, says that Dr. F. R. Beaudette of the New Jersey Experiment Station reports fundamental principles of tracheitis vaccination are being violated by some poultrymen in the eastern states. Laryngotracheitis vaccine is being applied by two improper methods; by pricking the mucous membrane of the vent with a manifold of needles and by sticking a single hollow needle into the mucosa. The idea behind both schemes seems to be to conserve vaccine. Both methods result in actual injury to the submucosa, so that a non-specific reaction may be produced, which might be mistakenly interpreted as a "take," says Doctor Beaudette.

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Vol. LXXX, No. 30

Section 1

February 13, 1941.

REID AND BLEDSOE NAMED ASSISTANTS TO SECRETARY

Secretary Wickard has announced that Mr. James L. McCamy is returning to the staff of Bennington College to fulfil his contract with that institution, and that his place as head assistant to the Secretary will be taken by Mr. T. Roy Reid, at present Director of Region No. 6 for the Farm Security Administration. The vacancy, left by the resignation last August of Mr. J. D. LeCron as Assistant to the Secretary, is being filled by the appointment of Mr. S. B. Bledsoe, at present Associate Director of Information.

COMMERCE JOURNAL COTTON ESTIMATE

The New York Journal of Commerce's (February 13) first cotton acreage survey of 1941 indicates that cotton growers in the U. S. intend to plant 24,581,000 acres to this crop this spring. Such an area represents a decline of 492,000 acres, or about 2 percent, from the 25,073,000 which were in cultivation on July 1, 1940, according to the revised Government figures of last December 1. The survey indicates slight reductions in practically all States of the cotton belt.

JAN. CONSUMPTION OF COTTON UP

The New York Journal of Commerce, February 13, says that consumption of all cotton in mills in the U. S. in January was estimated at 865,000 bales by the New York Cotton Exchange Service Tuesday. In December consumption was 775,000 bales, and in January 1940, it was 732,000.

PREDICTS SCRAMBLE ON FOOD AFTER WAR

From Ithaca, February 12, a New York Times dispatch says that Professor W. I. Myers, head of Cornell's Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, told a Farm and Home Week audience that there will be "an international scramble for food" if rationing is discontinued when the European war ends. "If the U. S. were called upon to feed Europe as in the first World War, it would be necessary to decrease our own food consumption or increase production, or both," he said. "Although such a contingency seems unlikely while war lasts, the present conflict is causing a demoralization of food and other production in a large part of the world."

Argentine Meat
Men Plan Drive

The New York Times, February 13, says that, according to information from Buenos Aires, Argentine meat producers are planning an active drive to develop sales in neighboring countries in Latin America, as an outlet for the meat products formerly sold in parts of Europe now cut off by the war. Market specialists of the Argentine Corporation of Meat Producers are being sent to explore the market possibilities of other South American countries and to make a tour of the U. S. to study the methods of sale and distribution of meat here.

Independents Plan
Milk Cooperative

The New York Times, February 13, says that the New York Retail Milk Distributors, Inc., a group of about 200 men who operate door-to-door milk routes as independent business men, is contemplating the formation of a distributors' cooperative to deal directly with farmers in the purchase of milk supply, according to Edwin Stephen Schweig, attorney for the group.

Food Price
Index Up 1¢

The New York Herald Tribune, February 13, says that the Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., wholesale food price index was at \$2.55 on February 11, up 1 cent from the previous figure of February 4 and 9.4 percent above the corresponding 1940 average of \$2.33. This represents a new peak for over three years.

Work to Meet
Food Shortage

From London, February 12, the CTPS says that Government experts Wednesday were reported working out a new scheme to secure fairer distribution of cheese, jams, oranges and other so far unrationed foods, of which a shortage exists.

Soviet Buys Needs
From Tropics Here

The New York Times, February 13, says that tropical products are being purchased by Russia through New York as a result of the disruption of trade brought about by the war. Cocoa, a variety of vegetable oils and tropical woods, formerly purchased through London, are being bought here by Amtorg Trading Corporation, American exporting and importing organization for Soviet Russia, according to exporters.

Two French Zones
To Exchange Food

From Vichy, February 12, a New York Times dispatch says that an exchange plan for foodstuffs between the two zones of France will become effective Saturday, in accordance with an agreement with the occupying authorities. Articles covered by this agreement include livestock of all kinds, butcher's meat, refrigerated and preserved meats, fowl, eggs, cheeses, oil, sugar, wine, flour and flour products, rice, potatoes, salt, canned and fresh fish, figs, dates and fresh fruit.

New Orleans
Milk Program

The Surplus Marketing Administration announced Wednesday that proposed amendments which would increase the Class 1 producer price and make other changes in the Federal-State program regulating the handling of milk in the New Orleans, Louisiana, marketing area, will be placed before the industry for approval within the next two weeks. Date of the referendum will be announced locally by Howard G. Eisaman, New Orleans milk market Administrator, who has been designated referendum agent. The proposed changes have been tentatively approved by Secretary Wickard.

Fix Sugar Beet
Minimum Prices

The Sugar Division of the AAA today announced the minimum prices for the 1940 and 1941 crops of sugar beets (other than those produced in California) to be paid by processors who as producers wish to qualify for conditional payments under the Sugar Act of 1937. The determination for the 1940 and 1941 California crops was issued December 21, 1940.

Fine Livestock
Importations Up

During 1940 larger numbers of purebred animals than in any recent year were certified for free entry into this country under the provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, the USDA announced today. Last year's importations were nearly 16 percent greater than in the previous calendar year. This increase is attributed, in part, to a desire on the part of breeders to prevent the loss of prominent blood lines in countries engaged in or threatened by war. More purebred cattle were certified for importation than any other kind of domestic animals. Of a total of 13,044 cattle, the breeds leading in numbers were Holstein-Friesian, Ayrshire, Hereford, and Jersey, in the order listed. Among the Jersey importations were 99 animals from the Isle of Jersey which are believed to be the last that will be shipped from the Channel Islands at least for several years. Sheep totaled 3,417 among which animals of the Suffolk, Southdown, and Lincoln breeds predominated. Horses numbered 353, with Thoroughbreds, Percherons, Clydesdales, and Belgians certified in largest numbers in the order listed.

Soil-Building
Materials Use

The AAA announced today that a summary of its 1940 conservation materials program shows U. S. farmers obtained a record amount of materials for use in carrying out AAA soil-building practices, including lime, superphosphate, winter legume seed, and seedling trees. The summary shows orders were placed by farmers under the 1940 program for 3 1/4 million tons of liming material, 177,000 tons of concentrated superphosphate, 160,000 tons of 20 percent superphosphate, nearly 38 million pounds of Austrian winter pea seed, more than 5 million pounds of hairy vetch seed, 510,000 pounds of Italian ryegrass seed, and more than 3 million seedling trees.

Food Stamp
Extensions

rest of Genesee County.

Secretary Wickard announced Wednesday that the Food Stamp Plan will be extended to Taunton, Massachusetts, and to Batavia, New York, and the

Idaho to
Advertise
Farm Products

Idaho is launching an extensive advertising campaign for potatoes and onions, her two main staple products, says Western Farm Life for January 15. Preliminary plans include the sending of instructions to about 2,000 dealers, jobbers, and retailers in the U. S., Central and South America, Hawaii, and the Philippines.

New Lima Bean
Fungicide

American Agriculturist, February 1, says that the Connecticut Experiment Station reports good results from the use of a new fungicide called "Sperguson" for treating seeds of lima beans. This new product is an aromatic organic compound, and is particularly strong on the elimination of root rot fungi.

Diets of Students,
Parents Compared

The Butchers' Advocate, February 5, says that New York University recently conducted an investigation to discover why it is that the present day student is four inches taller than his parents. Parents were asked what the average daily and weekly quantities of different foods consisted of in their youth. This was checked against the present diets of their children. The conclusions indicate that the student of today drank more milk as a child than his parents and that he consumes 42 percent more meat.

Reports on
Scientific Meet

Science, February 7, contains a detailed account of the sixth Philadelphia meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and Associated Societies in December.

Urges Iowans To
Comply With AAA

"We are afraid that some farmers who are figuring on beating the game by staying out of the AAA, planting a lot of corn and cashing in on a strong market created by corn loans are in for a rude shock. This trick of getting a free ride on the AAA wagon worked for a few farmers last year. It won't work for anybody in 1941. The reason is that there will be a vote on the marketing quotas in 1941, unless we run into a big drought...The non-cooperator will lose if the marketing quotas are voted up. He will also lose if marketing quotas are voted down...Staying out of AAA this year will hurt farm income in 1941, will prepare for further damage to farm income in 1942. That ought to be reason enough to go in. But staying out will also hurt the personal income of the man who stays out..." (Editorial in Wallaces' Farmer, February 8).

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Vol. LXXX, No. 31

Section 1

February 14, 1941.

SENATE BODY BLOCKS TRANSFER OF COTTON

The AP, February 13, says that the Senate Agricultural Committee Thursday recommended legislation which proponents said would virtually block the Commodity Credit Corporation's plan to reconcentrate Government-owned stocks of cotton. As amended, the measure would guarantee to interior warehouses at least two-thirds of the storage business on Government cotton. A provision was inserted requesting the Commodity Credit Corporation, wherever practicable, not to interfere with the stocks of those interior warehouses having capacities of 7,500 bales or less.

FEAR MALNUTRITION AMONG RURAL AREA CHILDREN

From Roanoke, February 14, the AP says that home economics and nutrition specialists in convention in Roanoke Thursday expressed concern over malnutrition among rural school children as shown in a survey taken at one school in each of 12 scattered counties in Virginia one week in December of last year in which 670 children tabulated their daily diets. Findings of this survey, made public for the first time at the convention, showed that on an average these children have more than enough meat, fish, poultry and eggs, but that in only seven counties out of the 12 are there any children getting adequate vegetables.

TALKS ON MEXICO BEGIN

The New York Times, February 14, says that The Mexican Ambassador, Francisco Castillo Najera, indicated Thursday, after a conference with Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, that it might be several weeks before conversations that the two have been conducting would have progressed sufficiently for definite announcements to be made concerning understandings for adjustment of differences between the two countries.

BRITISH COTTON MILLS UPSET

From London, February 13, the CTPS says that the Lancashire cotton industry is encountering difficulties in implementing the government demand that production be drastically curtailed and the industry reorganized on a wartime basis. Although representatives of the 1,500 factory owners and 350,000 operatives have to the introduction of a "spreadover" plan as the best means for carrying out the official controller's order that production be cut down by one third, simultaneous conferences of employers and union leaders in the spinning section of the trade failed to reach any decision.

War Cuts Exports
Of U. S. Crops

Because of the greatly increased demand abroad for finished goods for war purposes, exports of American farm products during 1940 show a decline of 21 percent in value compared with 1939, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations has said in a special report. Agricultural imports, on the other hand, show an increase of about 15 percent in value. The increase, however, was confined almost entirely to products such as rubber, not produced in the U. S. but needed for national defense purposes. American farm products were badly needed abroad, but foreign consumers were unable to purchase in normal quantities because of shipping and credit difficulties, and the urgent need for conserving foreign exchange and shipping for purchase and transportation of products such as airplanes and other war needs. Total American agricultural exports during 1940 were valued at \$517,000,000 compared with \$655,000,000 in 1939. Most of this decline took place during the last 6 months of 1940, according to the report. Among reasons given for marked reduction in exports during the last half of the year were extension of the blockade on the European continent, Italy's entrance into the war, and large-scale attacks on the United Kingdom which added greatly to the difficulty of shipping to the British market.

Jap Beetle
Regulations
Revised

The USDA announced Thursday that the Japanese beetle quarantine and regulations have been revised, effective February 12, 1941. The regulated territory has been extended to include new areas in Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. The new areas brought within the regulations include parts or all of the following counties: Baltimore, Carroll, Charles, Dochester, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery, Washington, and Wicomico, Md.; Cauyga, N.Y.; Butler, Crawford, Erie, Forest, Mercer, Venango, and Warren, Pa.; Chesterfield, Greenville, and Rappahannock, Va.; and Marshall and Ohio, W.Va. The cities of Petersburg and Winchester, Va., are included also. These additions to the regulated area are made because scouting in 1940 showed that beetles were present there in large numbers.

Phosphate
Fertilizers

In The American Fertilizer, February 1, Olle Franck, of the Central Station for Agricultural Research, Stockholm, Sweden, writes on "Recent Experiments with Phosphate Fertilizer."

Kansas State Gets
Poultry Grant

Kansas Farmer, February 8, says that two grants, totaling \$3,000, have been received by the departments of chemistry and poultry husbandry at Kansas State College for research work on poultry. A study will be made of the methods of treating egg shells to preserve the original quality of the egg. The chemistry of poultry fats, about which little is known at present, will also be studied. Dr. R. M. Conrad, of the Kansas Experiment Station, will have direct supervision of the research work, which will extend over two years.

Red Scale
Parasite

The California Cultivator, February 8, says that Harry S. Smith, of the Citrus Experiment Station, Riverside, California, reports that a red scale parasite imported from China is being tested at the USDA quarantine station at Hoboken, New Jersey. Latest reports are that this parasite has been able to develop on California red scales. Some of these insects are to be sent to the Riverside Station for testing on California citrus groves.

'41 Poultry
Outlook

In The Farmer, February 8, Gilbert Gusler, in an article, "Poultry Outlook for '41," says that 1941 is likely to be more favorable for poultry producers than 1940. Included is a graph of the Egg-Feed Ratio and the Chicken Crop, covering the years 1925-1940, inclusive.

Phenothiazine
As Insect Spray

Science News Letter, February 8, says that the USDA is testing phenothiazine as a poison-spray material, since it has been found deadly to apple worms and harmless to bees. The discovery is subject of a joint report made by L. M. Bertholf, of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, and J. E. Pilson, of Western Maryland College. Phenothiazine has not yet been recommended for general use in orchard spraying, because thus far it has not produced uniform results on the codling moth larvae.

Control of
Mastitis

In New Jersey Farm and Garden, February, Dr. R. E. Lubbehusen writes on "Detection and Control of Mastitis." Dr. Lubbehusen discusses the Mastitis "Strep," points to its attack on vital udder tissues, outlines most modern means of control, and tells of study which indicates that a virus paves the way for mastitis.

Plan For Selling
Wis. Dairy Goods

Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer, February 8, says that the Farmers Equity Union has proposed a plan for a system of cooperative warehouses to handle and market the natural cheese and other dairy products of Wisconsin. The plan calls for State grading and supervision and would seek to break the private cheese monopoly and build up a profitable market for Wisconsin dairy products on a quality basis. The cooperatives would build and control the warehouses, but are asking for State grading and supervision at a cost of about \$15,000 a year.

Sees Demand For
Purebred Animals
At Armistice

"We have here in the U. S. today the most important reservoir of purebred breeding stock in the world. Certainly we want no return to those hysterical days when men were trading \$10,000 rams for \$10,000 boars, but just as certainly this is a mighty good time for our livestock breeders to make full use of the big opportunity now handed to them. Here is a kind of development that will not evaporate with an armistice. On the contrary, world peace is likely to bring a new demand for good animals to rebuild the shattered livestock industry of war-torn countries." (Editorial in Prairie Farmer, February 8)

Courses
for Latin
Americans

In response to a questionnaire sent out by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations to Land Grant Colleges, 22 of the 41 schools reported that they now have available agricultural courses especially attractive to Latin American students. (Agriculture in the Americas, February.)

Farmers Polled
On British Aid

Wallaces' Farmer, February 8, reports on a poll made among Iowa farmers on the question: "Should we let American ships carry supplies through the danger zone to British ports?" 33 percent of the farmers polled answered "yes," 49 percent answered "no," and 18 percent were undecided.

Biggest Farm
Problem of '41

In Kansas Farmer, February 8, three versions of the same subject, "The Biggest Farm Problem in 1941" are brought forward by W. M. Jardine, President of the University of Wichita, J. C. Mohler, Secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, and F. D. Farrell, President of Kansas State College.

Reports on B. C.
Fruit Meeting

In Better Fruit, February, Karl Stoffel reports on the convention of the British Columbia Fruit Growers Association, held recently in Kelowna, B.C. Mr. Stoffel says that, in the season just past, British Columbia growers raised nearly five and a half million boxes of apples. Of this number, roughly three million boxes have been marketed, with two and a half million yet to be sold.

Migrant Labor Pay
In New Jersey

"Farmers employing migrant labor know their worth and pay them 'prevailing' wages for their work. Data covering the three Central New Jersey potato counties turned over by the State Board of Health to the Department of Agriculture to be tabulated reveal the 'prevailing' wage. Average weekly hours for all three types of work (pickers, graders, loaders) were 36; average weekly wage \$10.65; average wage per hour was 29½¢ during 1940." (New Jersey Farm and Garden, February)

Report Cannon's
Farm Radio Talk

The Nation's Agriculture, February, contains a resume of the radio address made by Congressman Clarence Cannon of Missouri on the American Farm Bureau Federation program on January 11. The address was entitled, "A New Hammer on an Old Anvil."

Suitable Crops
For 1941

In Kansas Farmer, February 8, L. E. Call, of the Kansas Experiment Station, writes on "What Crops to Grow in 1941."

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXX, No. 32

Section 1

February 17, 1941.

GROUP ASKS FOOD AID FOR DEMOCRACIES

"President Roosevelt was asked today to make it possible for the United States to feed as well as arm the nations fighting the Axis powers", states an AP dispatch of February 16 from Washington.

The request was contained in a telegram bearing more than 150 signatures of educators, writers, religious leaders, and business men, which was released to the press by Vice President Wallace.

TOLLEY PROPOSES FARM PLAN TO AID DEFENSE

"Warning that the type of production adjustments which may be called for may range all the way from drastic curtailment of output to considerable expansion, Howard R. Tolley, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, today recommended four objectives which may be attained in order to adjust the farm program to meet national defense requirements, Says the New York Journal of Commerce of February 17. His four recommendations are: '1. More effective and economical ways of adapting public agricultural programs to diverse local conditions within States, counties and local areas. 2. Better co-ordination of the several department action programs as they are carried out in the field. 3. Clarifying the working relationships of the department and land-grant colleges in the light of new responsibilities placed upon the Secretary of Agriculture for the administration of action programs. 4. Attack the farm problem on all fronts simultaneously'".

SHIP SHORTAGE MAY AFFECT SUGAR

"Sugar supplies in the Western Hemisphere to meet estimated 1941 United States quota requirements are more than ample, but trouble may develop in synchronizing the movement of the supplies here when the defense program begins to make greater demands on shipping, is the opinion of a well informed observer," says the New York Journal of Commerce of February 17.

WICKARD ADDRESS ON WILDLIFE

An address on "Wildlife's Share in the use of the Land" by Secretary Wickard was delivered for the Secretary by C. M. Granger, Assistant Chief, Forest Service, at the annual meeting of the North American Wildlife Conference, February 17, at Memphis, Tenn.

Hoover Asks
Belgiums Be
Fed As Test

"Former President Hoover disclosed tonight that a plan had been submitted to the British and German Governments for supervised feeding of 3,000,000 Belgians as test for possible extension to other occupied European countries," states a special dispatch from Chicago, Feb. 16, in the New York Times. "Recalling that during the last war relief was given to 10,000,000 persons in Belgium and Northern France without military benefit or loss to either side, Mr. Hoover contended that the present proposal would not result in any gain of food supplies for Germany."

British See
Hoover's Plan
As German Aid

Mr. Hoover's suggestion that Belgium, be singled out for an experiment for supervised relief feeding was received coldly in London, states a special cable from London Feb. 17, to the New York Times. "No amount of argument convinces the British that Germany would not benefit by the admittance of the food, nor that Mr. Hoover would succeed in establishing 'controlled supervision' in one of the few remaining neutral countries, which are certain to be German dominated."

Bitting Sees U.S.
Rationing Sugar;
Fixing Prices

According to an Associated Press dispatch from Baton Rouge, La., dated Feb. 15, Clarence R. Bitting, head of the United States Sugar Corporation, said: "Mounting war hazards mean the Government must eventually ration sugar and fix prices. Such steps appear inevitable," he said, "because we depend upon offshore producers to fill 70 per cent of American consumption."

Lower Wheat
Prices
During Week

Wheat futures declined further in price last week, with the May position dropping to a new low level, states a special story from Chicago Feb. 16 in the New York Times. Liquidation of wheat futures by smaller spectators was seen as largely responsible. "Bearish sentiment has been intensified by statements made by officials of the AAA, who have been predicting prices as low as 50 cents a bushel for wheat unless farmers vote favorably on a marketing quota for the 1941-42 season."

Corn Loans Total
61,021,870
Bushels

Corn loans under the 1940 program up to February 8, 1941, totaled 61,021,870 bushels, valued at \$37,173,484.11, the CCC announced February 15. The number of individual loans made totaled 64,288. Ten loan repayments were reported for the week ending February 8 for a total of 9,409 bushels.

College Courses
For Farm Youth

"The success of the winter short course for young farmers at the University of Wisconsin has created a demand for a similar short course for farm girls and young women. Lack of facilities is all that stands in the way. The University is asking for \$200,000 to replace the old war-time barracks now used to house the short-course students. That would take care of both young men and young women, by holding the short courses at different times, and would be a wise investment." (Cliff Gregory in the Wisconsin Farmer and Agriculturist, February 8)

Cold Problem
In Poultry

In New England Homestead, February, Dr. Erwin Jungherr, discusses the cold problem in poultry. After outlining the general nature of causative agents, Dr. Jungherr outlines the types of respiratory diseases in poultry, including brooder pneumonia and fowl cholera.

Wisconsin Cow
Prices Drop

Prairie Farmer, February 8, says that milk cows sold in December brought \$2 per head less than those sold in November. According to price correspondents, milk cow prices averaged \$74 per head in December, compared with \$76 in November. The December average, however, was \$3 higher than the average for milk cows in December, 1939.

Phenothiazine
for Horses

In The North American Veterinarian, February, Robert T. Habermann, Paul D. Harwood and W. Haward Hunt, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, write on "Critical Tests With Phenothiazine as an Anthelmintic in Horses."

Turkey Research
At Penn State

In Turkey World, February, H. C. Knandel, of Pennsylvania State College, writes on the work being done there on turkeys. Mr. Knandel discusses all the important turkey research that has gone on at that institution since workers there first became interested in the subject, in 1929.

Vitamin C In
Fruit Juices

Consumer's Union Reports, February, contains a discussion of "Vitamin C in Fruit Juices." This report discusses particularly the effect of canning on the vitamin C content of fruit juices.

O'Neal Writes
On Farm Problems

In The Nation's Agriculture, February, Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, writes "A Straight Path Thru," in which he analyses the present state of American agriculture and gives the views of the Federation on the solution of our farm problem.

Low-Cost Houses
For Rural Areas

In Agricultural Leaders' Digest, February, DeWitt C. Wing, Senior Information Specialist, writes on "New Low-Cost Houses for Rural Areas."

Says Iowa Farmers
Are Crowded Out

"This is a tragic month for some farm families. Probably two thousand farm families in Iowa will be forced off the farms because there are not enough farms to rent.....If older farmers had a chance to retire, there would be a place for.....(these farmers).....If there were fewer farms larger than 240 acres, there would be more farms to rent or sell.....March 1 is getting close.....Will Iowa continue to sit back and lose two thousand farm families a year without trying to make room for them?" (Editorial in Wallaces' Farmer, February 8)

Fertilizers
In Solution

In New Jersey Farm and Garden, February, Ole Lande, of the New Jersey Experiment Station, writes on "Liquid Fertilizers --- Tomorrow's Plant Food?" Mr. Lande says that New Jersey's soils research men are frankly amazed at the results they are getting with fertilizers applied in solution. His article indicates that liquid fertilizers will, in time, be used almost exclusively.

New Quinine
Mixture

A problem in the production of quinine from cinchona bark is the process of extraction and refinement. It is reported that a new mixture, totaquine, contains nearly three-fourths of the pure alkaloids of cinchona bark, one-fifth of these being pure quinine. Totaquine is said to be only slightly less effective than pure quinine, and can be easily produced in a number of Latin American countries. (Agriculture in the Americas, February.)

Orchard
Pest Control

In Better Fruit, February, R. L. Webster, Entomologist at the Washington State Experiment Station, writes on "Newest Developments in Orchard Pest Control."

Insects That
Beset The Farmer

In Texas Farming and Citriculture, February, Paul T. Riherd, of the Valley Experiment Station, Hidalgo County, Texas, writes on "Insects that are Besetting the Farmers."

A.F.B.F. Plans
Outlined

The Nation's Agriculture, February, contains a full discussion of the program adopted to provide full parity for American agriculture at the annual meeting of the Farm Bureau Federation in Baltimore in December.

Vaccination For
Swine Erysipelas

Wallaces' Farmer, February 8, reviews the talk on the possibility of controlling swine erysipelas by vaccination which was made recently in Des Moines by Dr. C. G. Grey, of the Bureau of Animal Industry before the Iowa Veterinary Medical Association.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXX, No. 33

Section 1

February 18, 1941.

FARMERS VOTE ON N.Y. MILK MARKETING PLAN

February 18.

Sixty thousand dairy farmers in the New York milkshed voted February 17 on the "eight-in-one" amendments to the Federal-State marketing plan, says a story in The N. Y. Times of

SUGAR PRICE RISE BASED ON DEFENSE PROGRAM

The gradual advance in sugar prices persists, according to the N. Y. Journal of Commerce of February 17. "Both domestic and world sugar contracts were strong yesterday on the prospect that later this year trouble may develop in synchronizing movement of supplies when the defense program begins to make greater demands on shipping and railways, and on the statement by A.A.A. officials, their first indicating price movement, that 'prices may firm up somewhat with rising ocean freight rates'."

COTTON AND RAYON SALES RECORD LOOMS

"With linen imports cut to a minimum and domestic consumer purchasing power increased by government defense spending, American manufacturers of cotton and spun rayon products are expected to establish all-time sales records this year, it was said Monday at the fifteenth semi-annual National Domestic and Linen show in New York," according to the New York Herald Tribune of February 18.

RAW WOOL CONSUMPTION SETS RECORD

"Although raw wool consumption reached the highest level on record during the last quarter of 1940, wool textile mill activity in the year as a whole did not exceed that in 1939, according to the current issue of Monthly Statistics issued February 17 by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers," says the New York Times of February 18.

INCREASED S.A. IMPORTS USED BY INDUSTRY

"Little competition is seen from Latin-American imports", according to an article in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce of February 17. "The few cases where there have been actual increases in imports, such as, for instance, wool and hides, can be entirely accounted for by the fact that, with increasingly industrial activity in this country, we are in need of larger supplies of such materials."

Peanut Stocks
and Processing

Farmers' stock peanuts cleaned and shelled during the 1940-41 season to January 31, 1941, totaled 400,805,000 pounds, the Agricultural Marketing Service reports. This compares with 415,285,000 pounds for the same period during the 1939-40 season. Oil mills consumed 261,433,000 pounds of farmers' stock peanuts in the production of crude peanut oil to January 31, 1941, compared with 17,611,000 pounds to January 31, last season. The quantity of farmers' stock peanuts held at mills and in warehouses for all purposes, totaled 838,669,000 pounds on January 31, 1941, compared with 462,306,000 pounds on the same date last year. The indicated disappearance of edible-grade shelled peanuts totaled 181,189,000 pounds during the October 1940-January 1941 period, compared with 161,190,000 pounds during the same period last season.

Mrs. Roosevelt
Foresees Food
Rationing

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt predicted yesterday that the Government will soon ask its citizens not to buy goods such as aluminum ware and automobiles, whose production would interfere with armament, according to a story in the Washington Times Herald of February 17. "She also thought it possible that some control of food is just around the corner. In '17 and '18 this meant meatless days and sugar rationing."

Superphosphate
Use Increased
In 1940

"Superphosphate was distributed to farmers in thirty-three states in 1940," according to a Washington February 17 story in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. This represents a substantial increase over 1939, according to the AAA when farmers of 25 states supplemented the regular practice provisions of the farm program with superphosphate.

Raspberries
Face Disease
and Insects

According to an Associated Press dispatch from College Park, Md., in the Baltimore Sun, of February 17, the University of Maryland has asked raspberry growers of the State to protect this crop from the inroads of disease and insects, and thus avoid lower quality and smaller yields.

New Orleans
Milk Vote
Announced

"Producers supplying milk to the New Orleans market will have an opportunity to vote in a referendum on the issuance of amendments to the existing Federal order," according to a Washington February 17, story from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. "At the same time a Federal marketing, agreement, containing the proposed amendments will be submitted to handlers for their approval".

Molasses Curbs
Sheep Apoplexy

Wallaces' Farmer, February 8, says that three-tenths of a pound of cane molasses daily to lambs has proved effective against "overeating" disease, or apoplexy, for the third successive year at the Ohio Experiment Station. One lot fed no molasses suffered a 16 percent loss, while not a single case developed among the molasses-fed lambs. A third lot receiving no molasses until there had been a death from apoplexy showed no further losses after molasses was added.

Livestock Talks
At AFBF Meeting

In The Nation's Agriculture, February, there is a resume of the discussion and action during the Livestock Conference at the American Farm Bureau Federation Convention in Baltimore in December. Especially cited are papers by C. A. Burmeister, of BAE, C. C. Randall, of Farm Credit Administration, Preston Richards, of BAE, and Dean H. H. Kildee, of Iowa State College.

New Apple From
Washington

Better Fruit, February, says that a new variety of apples, called Red Wine Delicious, originated at Peshastin, Washington, and now in its third year, hold much promise. Starting from one original tree, an orchard of 200 trees has been top-grafted with the new variety. The color is a deep, bright red, with a shape practically the same as the Red Delicious, except that the points are more prominent. It is also reported to be a heavy producer.

Starch From Grain
Yielding Sorghum

Research work at Kansas State College indicates that starch may soon be made commercially from kafir, a grain-yielding sorghum. J. W. Greene, assistant professor of chemical engineering, has been seeking some way to use kafir since his project began on July 1, 1937. Recently he reported that it may be possible to start this new industry within a few months if proper progress is made. Already numerous advancements toward the projected goal have been made. (Science Service)

Vitamin G And
Milk Prices

New Jersey Farm and Garden, February, says that C. S. Platt, of the New Jersey Experiment Station, predicts that, in the future, milk will be priced on its vitamin G content rather than on its protein content.

Dairymen Discuss
Industry Promotion

The California Cultivator, February 8, says that recently dairymen have been called together in a series of meetings to discuss the part they desire to play in the national and local plans for promoting the use of dairy products, and how they think the bill should be paid. The article, by Jack Klein, discusses various ideas brought forward at these meetings.

French Hope
Blockade on Food
Will Be Lifted

The UP, February 17, from Vichy, France, says that French spokesmen commented enviously today on the resumption of Spanish shipping through the British Mediterranean blockade, hinted broadly at hopes that eventually Great Britain would agree to the shipment of foodstuffs to France from Africa and the Americas.

Soybean Oil
As Hog Feed

Wallaces' Farmer, February 8, says that experiments at the Minnesota Experiment Station indicate that a half-and-half mixture of meat and bone scraps and soybean oil meal gives better results as a protein supplement for hogs than meat and bone scraps alone. At the Station, scraps alone have not been a satisfactory feed either in dry lot or with rape pasture. Better growth, however, has resulted with pasture than without.

BAE Sees Demand
For Farm Products
Continuing in '41

During the next few months changes in industrial activity and consumer income are expected to be relatively small, but the demand for farm products should continue to improve, the BAE reported February 17 in its monthly analysis of the demand and price situation. Even though industrial activity may not expand the full seasonal amount from January to May, no decline in the actual rate of output is anticipated and a renewed rise is expected to follow. This points to continued but more gradual improvement in the conditions affecting the domestic consumer demand for farm products in 1941. Exports of agricultural products continue small. Any easing in the dollar exchange situation would be favorable to farm product exports, although there is no certainty that even this would be followed by larger cash purchases by Great Britain. Wholesale commodity prices rose persistently from August 1940 to January 1941, reaching the highest level in 3 years. Farm income apparently declined by at least the full seasonal amount in January. Prices received were generally higher than in December, but hog marketings did not hold at the abnormally high rate of late 1940. Prices were lower in February than in January, but higher than a year earlier. Prospects for the year as a whole are for sufficiently higher farm product prices and cash income to slightly more than offset the effects on buying power of rising prices of commodities and services purchased by farmers.

"The Obligation
To Organize"

The Nation's Agriculture, February, includes an article by O. D. Brissenden, Director of Organization of the Illinois Agricultural Association, on "The Obligation to Organize."

Milk Flavor
Factors

In Milk Plant Monthly, February, Dr. Paul F. Sharp, Professor of Dairy Chemistry, Cornell University, writes on "Factors Influencing the Flavor of Milk."

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXX, No. 34

Section 1

February 19, 1941.

SEE RATIFICATION ON MILK AMENDMENTS

The New York Times, February 19, says that ratification of the proposed eight amendments of the Federal-State Milk Marketing Orders by dairy farmers of the New York City milkshed was indicated Tuesday when it became known that the Dairyman's League Cooperative Association and other large groups had voted affirmatively in the second referendum. The Dairyman's League announced that it had cast a unit ballot of 20,414 "yes" votes in the referendum, but had filed a protest. While Fred Sexauer, association president, disclosed that the protest criticized the referendum as "unfair," neither league officers or W. J. Cladakis, milk marketing administrator, would disclose the contents of the protest.

GREEN DENIES AFL UPS FOOD PRICES

From Miami, February 18, the AP says that the American Federation of Labor Tuesday denied, through William Green, its president, charges by a Federal official that union policies are increasing food prices. Green said that a detailed reply to charges by Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold was being prepared for submission to a Congressional Committee investigating defense labor problems. "We are amazed at the testimony offered by Mr. Arnold," he declared, "because we are of the opinion that he has mixed his facts, if any. The increased cost of services and products which he alleges are attributable to other causes."

O'NEAL PUSHES ANTITRUST SUITS

From Chicago, February 18, the AP says that Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said Tuesday that he had asked President Roosevelt, in a letter, that "no pressure upon the Department of Justice be allowed to interfere with or to discontinue any proceedings against labor which charges any substantial violation of law." Mr. O'Neal said accounts of a proposed conference between Assistant Attorney General Arnold and William Green indicated the purpose of the conference would be to induce Arnold to discontinue antitrust suits against labor organizations. "The illegal restraint of trade," he wrote, "constitute one of the major causes of disparity between agriculture, industry and labor and are a heavy penalty on the consumers."

PRESIDENT SUBMITS COFFEE LEGISLATION

From Washington, February 18, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that legislation to carry out obligations of the U. S. under the inter-American coffee agreement, signed here last year by the Government and 14 Latin American coffee-producing countries, was submitted to Congress Tuesday by President Roosevelt with a request that it be enacted. At the same time the Department of Commerce announced that imports of coffee into the U. S. totaled 826,346,588 pounds from October 1, 1940, the beginning of the present marketing season, and January 31, 1941, equivalent to 39 percent of the quota.

Oats, Rye Trading
Rules Adopted

From Chicago, February 18, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that the Directors of the Board of Trade Tuesday adopted new regulations regarding trading in oats and rye, subject to a ballot vote of the association on February 24. The new regulations were made necessary, it was explained, because of the order of the acting Secretary of Agriculture, on January 14, amending the official grain standards of the U. S. covering oats and rye, effective July 1, 1941.

New N.E. Director
Named For SMA

The USDA Tuesday announced the appointment of Charles B. Rayner as Regional Director of the Surplus Marketing Administration, with headquarters at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. Rayner, whose appointment will be effective on February 24, will have charge of Stamp Plan and other surplus distribution activities in SMA Region III, which includes the following Northeastern States: Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. Kris P. Bemis, who has served as Regional Director for Northeast States since November 1939, has resigned to re-enter private business, with which he was formerly connected in the marketing and distribution of farm products and farm machinery.

Stamp Plan
Extensions

Secretary Wickard has announced the extension of the Food Stamp Plan to include East St. Louis and the rest of St. Clair County, Illinois; the town and village of Hardwick, Vermont; Cedar County, Nebraska; an area in Maine consisting of the city of Old Town, the town and village of Pittsfield, and the town of Rockport; and to an area in California consisting of the counties of Alpine, Calaveras, Inyo, Mariposa, Mono and Tuolumne.

AAA Payments
For War Relief

The New York Herald Tribune, February 19, says that Government export subsidy payments amounting to \$6,950.12 have been paid to the British War Relief Society, Inc., because the organization acts as an exporter of American cotton goods through its relief donations to England, according to Winthrop W. Aldrich, president of the society. The payments were made under regulations of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Report Blockades
Eased For Sweden

The New York Times, February 19, says that Sweden has made arrangements with both the British and German Governments for the passage of vitally needed merchandise and equipment through the blockades of the warring nations to ports in Sweden, exporters reported Tuesday. The fact that the vessels will not make stops at any of the belligerent ports, it was said, will remove the need for American shippers to go through the formality of renouncing title to the merchandise before it leaves the U. S.

Cal. Lettuce
Shortage Seen

The Pacific Rural Press, February 8, says that a shortage of summer lettuce has been predicted by Santa Maria Valley farmers as a result of the rains, which have fallen almost continually since December 18. Not only has young lettuce in the field been damaged, but planting of lettuce for marketing 90 days ahead has been delayed and much of the young lettuce already up, has been killed by root rot.

Annual Livestock
Inventory

The up-swing in total livestock numbers that started in 1938 tended to level off during 1940 and on January 1, 1941 the number of animal units on farms was only a little larger than a year earlier, the Agricultural Marketing Service reported February 17. During 1940, with cattle and sheep showing substantial increases, hogs a rather sharp decrease and both horses and mules small decreases, the number of chickens declined moderately and turkeys sharply. When the numbers of these species excluding poultry are converted to an animal unit basis, which allows for differences in size and feed requirements of the several species, an increase of a little less than 1 percent is shown. Because of a sharp decline in the number of hogs, the composite grain consuming animal units decreased about 4 percent. The composite number expressed in terms of hay and pasture animal units, which omits hogs entirely, increased about 2.5 percent. As is usually the case, hog numbers showed the largest relative change during the year, a decrease of 12 percent. This drop in hog numbers was a result both of a decrease in the number of pigs raised in 1940 and of heavy marketings of these pigs before January 1, 1941. Because of the low prices of hogs prevailing during 1940 and the low ratio of hog prices to corn prices, the 1940 spring pig crop was reduced about 9 percent and the fall pig crop about 13 percent. A record high number of hogs was slaughtered from October through December. The upward movement of the cycle of cattle numbers continued during 1940 at an accelerated rate with an increase of over 4 percent. The number of January 1, 1941 has only been exceeded in 3 other years, and if another increase during 1941 equal to that during 1940 should take place, the number on January 1, 1942 will establish a new high record. The number of stock sheep on farms and ranches increased about 2 percent during 1940 and the January 1, 1941 number established a new high record for over 50 years. The number of sheep and lambs on feed on January 1, 1941 was also larger than a year earlier and total of all sheep numbers was the highest for all years. The numbers of horses and of mules continued to decline during 1940, with each down about 2 percent. The total inventory value of livestock on farms on January 1, 1941 of \$4,921,315,000 was 3 percent larger than a year earlier and the largest since 1930.

Dairy Production
Summary

The production of milk and dairy products climbed into new ground in January, the Agricultural Marketing Service reports. Compared with output in January last year, the estimates show these outstanding increases -- milk 5.7 percent, creamery butter 7.7, American cheese 15.9, and principal manufactured dairy products together, nearly 9 percent. January milk production is estimated at 8,416 million pounds. This is between 12 and 13 percent above the 5-year average for January and even higher than the average for March. The heavy production was shared by practically all parts of the country and it apparently resulted chiefly from an increased number of cows, extra-liberal feeding and continued mild weather. Compared with January last year, the number of milk cows was up about 2 percent, the quantity of concentrates fed per cow was probably up at least 2 percent and January temperatures in producing areas averaged 3 to 4 degrees above normal in contrast to about 7 degrees below normal last year. Production as much above normal for the season as occurred in January has seldom continued long, partially because conditions favorable for heavy feeding have soon been undermined by increases in supplies of dairy products in storage. Production in January was so heavy that the movement of dairy products out of storage was only a little more than half the average volume. Commercial stocks of dairy products, which were about 7 percent above the 5-year average on January 1, were about 26 percent above average on February 1. Holdings of cheese are particularly heavy. Due in part to government purchases of butter, prices of principal dairy products have held fairly steady during the past month except for the 1 cent drop in cheese. Prices are mostly close to the 5-year averages for this season of the year. In mid-February prices being received for milk and butterfat appear about as favorable in comparison with the combined value of hay, grain and feed-stuffs as at the same season in any of the past 5 years. However, the recent sharp increases in the prices of cattle, hogs and sheep, if maintained, will tend to lessen the pressure to expand dairy herds.

Improving Milk In
Small Communities

Milk Plant Monthly, February, includes an article by C. J. Babcock, of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, on "Improving the Quality of Milk Supplies in Small Communities." This paper was originally a report of the Committee on Milk and Dairy Products, presented at the Food and Nutrition Section of the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, October 9, 1940.

Tells of
USDA Work

In Pacific Rural Press, February 8, D. M. Rutherford, writes on "A Visit to the U.S.D.A." He discusses the general set-up of the Department in Washington, and then tells of the research center in Beltsville.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXX, No. 35

Section 1

February 20, 1941.

MARKET "RIGGING" LAID TO WOOL FIRM

The AP, February 19, says that the USDA Wednesday filed a complaint under the Commodity Exchange Act charging Nichols and Company, Boston wool merchandizing concern, with "manipulating" prices of wool top futures on the Wool Associates of the New York Cotton Exchange. The department asked that the concern's right to operate as a futures commission merchant on all contract markets be revoked.

WOOL PRICES UP ON HUGE CONSUMPTION

The AP, February 19, says that record consumption of wool and prospects that still greater quantities will be required to meet Government and civilian needs in the defense program, have accompanied a price rise to the highest in modern history. Domestic greasy wool prices have advanced 1 to 2 cents a pound within the past few days, an amount equivalent to 2 to 5 cents a pound on a scored basis. The current price of raw scoured wool is \$1.27 a pound, the highest since records have been kept of organized markets.

CATS, DOGS USED AS BELGIAN FOOD

From Brussels (via Berlin) February 19, the AP says that the sale of dogs and cats for food in the Brussels region has been reported by independent investigators, and the Government food control bureau is investigating. Meat from these animals has been reported prepared in various forms, one method being to grind and mix it with linseed oil. Some has been canned.

FOOD INDEX UNCHANGED

The New York Herald Tribune, February 20, says that, although there were many price changes in leading wholesale food markets in the week ending February 18, trends were mixed, and the Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., wholesale food price index remained unchanged at \$2.55, it was announced Wednesday. This is a gain of 9.0 percent, compared with the year-ago figure of \$2.34.

ARGENTINE FRUIT ARRIVALS START

The New York Journal of Commerce, February 20, says that the seasonal arrivals of Argentine grapes and pears have started to show, the Moore-McCormack liner Uruguay bringing large consignments of both. It is anticipated that this movement, which runs from about this time until April, will run heavier than last year's. All told, it is expected that some 500,000 cases of grapes, 300,000 of pears, and lesser quantities of peaches, plums and other fruits will be brought to this country.

Food Raising
Intensified

From Vichy, February 19, the UP says that vigorous measures being taken to stimulate agricultural production are expected to result in a much greater harvest in France this year, with resultant simplification of the critical food situation, it was understood Wednesday.

Another Food Ship
For France Sought

From Washington, February 19, a New York Times dispatch says that Norman H. Davis, chairman of the American Red Cross, made an appeal to President Roosevelt at the White House Wednesday for aid in obtaining immediately another relief ship to carry milk, food, clothing and drugs to unoccupied France.

Argentine Butter
Buying Halted

From Buenos Aires, February 19, the AP says that a British purchasing commission, which has 85,000 tons of Argentine butter stored in warehouses awaiting shipment to England, announced Wednesday that it would buy no more because of a shortage of shipping facilities.

Tentative Wheat
Quota Referendum
Plans Announced

Tentative plans for holding a national marketing quota referendum among wheat growers on May 31 have been approved by Secretary Wickard, the AAA announced today. Although the marketing quota determination will not be made until a later date, present estimates indicate a 1941-42 supply of wheat in excess of the probable marketing quota level. The quota will become effective when announced and will continue during the 1941-42 marketing year unless opposed by more than one-third of the farmers voting in the referendum. Under the quota, a cooperating wheat farmer, one who plants within his wheat acreage allotment, is free to market all he produces plus his carryover wheat. Wheat in excess of the quota on an over-planted farm is subject to a penalty unless it is stored under seal. If a quota is proclaimed and disapproved, the law specified that no government loans can be made on the crop.

Ophthalmology
In Equidae

In The Journal of the American Veterinary Association, February, Dr. B. J. Errington, of the Kentucky Experiment Station, writes on "Ophthalmology in Equidae." The investigation reported in this paper was conducted in connection with a project of the Kentucky Experiment Station.

College Issues
Biennial Report

The Pacific Rural Press, February 8, lists some of the experiments that have been going on in the California College of Agriculture during the past two years. The article is based on the biennial report of the College of Agriculture, which Henry Schacht has recently compiled under the direction of Dean Hutchison and Assistant Dean Freeborn, of the College of Agriculture.

Texas Hybrid
Better Producer

In The Farmer-Stockman, February 15, John S. Rogers, of the Texas Experiment Station, says that, in Texas, the best hybrid seed corn produced from inbred strains developed by the Texas Station, when tested as a group in comparison with the best commercial open-pollinated varieties in the more important corn-growing regions of the state, has yielded increases ranging from 10 to 40 percent. This is presumably true because this Texas hybrid seed corn is produced from inbred strains of Texas varieties which are adapted to Texas conditions, a development of corn breeding work begun 13 years ago by the Texas Station.

Irradiation And
Farm Animals

In Agricultural Engineering, February, Truman E. Hienton, Associate in agricultural engineering, Purdue University Experiment Station, writes on "Effect of Short-Wave Irradiation on Farm Animals."

Wickard Writes On
Future of Farm

In The New Republic, February 3, Secretary Wickard writes on "The Future of the Farm." In the article, he considers the complexities of the impact of technological advances on agriculture. He advocates a continuance of technological progress, but also believes that the shocks resulting from its rapid march be cushioned as in industry. The solution of agriculture's problems, he contends, should be along the lines of the problems: through county land-use planning, reforms in our system of land tenure, soil conservation, research laboratories, subsistence and security farming, Government programs and changes in farm management.

Suggestions For
Bang's Control

In Holstein-Friesian World, February 15, Dr. George H. Conn makes the following suggestions for a practical program for Bang's Disease control:

- 1) The adoption of calf vaccination as the logical plan of controlling Bang's disease in cattle.
- 2) The adoption of the vaccination plan in infected or exposed herds.
- 3) The discontinuance of the blood test and slaughter method.
- 4) To permit the interstate shipment of calves vaccinated against Bang's Disease.
- 5) To permit the cattle owner to select the method to be used in his own herd or to make this choice optional with the owner.
- 6) To prevent state officials from using their influence to coerce or force any cattle owner to subject his cattle to the blood test and slaughter method.
- 7) To permit local qualified veterinarians only to vaccinate calves.

Vocational
Agriculture And
The Beef Industry

In Western Livestock Journal, February 15, Julian A. McPhee, Chief, California State Bureau of Agricultural Education, writes on "Vocational Agriculture and the Beef Industry." This article is based on a recent address before the California Cattlemen's Association.

95% Nicaragua's
Exports To U. S.

From Managua, Nicaragua, February 18, a New York Times dispatch says that Colonel Irving A. Lindberg, the High Commissioner, announced Tuesday that Nicaragua had a favorable trade balance of \$2,500,000 in 1940. Imports were valued at \$7,000,000 and exports at \$9,500,000. The U. S. sold the republic 85 percent of the imports and purchased 95 percent of the exports.

Calls Interstate
Barriers A Peril

The Washington Post, February 19, says that elimination of interstate trade barriers which form a threat to national unity or to the defense program was urged on the Temporary National Economic Committee Tuesday by officials of the Department of Commerce. Pointing out that the defense effort was America's most important present consideration, Undersecretary of Commerce Wayne C. Taylor asserted that "State barriers which interfere with maximum production.....must be lifted."

Less Food Seen
In Great Britain

From London, February 18, the CTPS says that Food Minister Woolton warned the nation Tuesday that Britain must revert to a more spartan wartime existence, still further cutting down on imports and depending on the production of her own soil. Because of the perils confronting British shipping on the high seas, both the military and civilians, he told the House of Lords, must be prepared for greater restrictions on food.

Washington Low-
Cost Milk
Bids Accepted

A contract for supplying milk under the continuing Washington, D. C., low-cost milk distribution program for the period March 1 to July 1, 1941, has been awarded to Chestnut Farms-Chevy Chase Dairy, the Surplus Marketing Administration announced Wednesday. The contract awarded after a request for bids, provides for a Federal payment of 3 cents per quart on a daily maximum of 10,100 quarts of milk to be sold to eligible low-income families at 5 cents per quart from distributing stations.

BAE Reviews The
Dairy Situation

The number of milk cows on farms increased by 520,000 head in 1940. The number on January 1, 1941 was the largest since 1935. There were also marked increases in the number of heifers and heifer calves being saved for milk cows. The long-time outlook is for further increases in dairy production as long as feed supplies are ample. On February 1, 1941 milk production was about 8 percent higher than a year earlier and a new high for that date. Following the sharp decline in butter prices in late December and early January, the Surplus Marketing Administration purchased butter, and prices have changed relatively little since. Consumer demand for dairy products is much better than a year ago and will largely offset the effect of larger production on prices. (BAE)

DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

February 21, 1941.

MILK AMENDMENTS WIN BY BIG MARGIN

The New York Times, February 21, says that overwhelming approval by dairy farmers in the New York milk shed of the proposed revision of the Federal-State milk marketing price order was indicated Thursday when N. J. Cladakis, milk marketing administrator, made public a preliminary tabulation of the balloting of last Monday. The Federal amendments were carried by a vote of 37,090 to 219, or 99.41 percent of the votes favoring the revision. About 8,000 votes remain to be counted.

FARM POPULATION ALMOST STATIONARY

The New York Times, February 21, says that preliminary census figures issued Thursday show that the rural non-farm population of the U. S. increased by 10.5 percent in the ten years preceding April 1, 1940, while the rural farm population remained practically stationary and the urban population increased 7.9 percent. The further tabulation indicates that the preponderance of women in cities and of men in the country became more marked; that the population in rural non-farm, rural farm and urban areas aged markedly; that non-white population increased considerably in the cities and declined in the country.

REPORTS OF SUGAR SHORTAGES SCORED

From Washington, February 20, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that the National Defense Advisory Commission Thursday issued "a veiled warning" that President Roosevelt might again invoke his power under the sugar control law to suspend quota restrictions, should rumors of a sugar shortage send prices sky-rocketing. At the same time, Senator Thomas (Dem., Utah), in a speech before the Senate, urged the Administration to withdraw its acreage cut orders, issued at the first of the year, to make certain that the country will not find itself "in a very serious situation" later in the year due to war conditions crippling imports. Taking note of reports of sugar shortages, Miss Harriet Elliott, consumer commissioner of the NDAC, declared that such rumors "have no basis in fact and are entirely unwarranted."

Wheat Quota Plan
Sends Futures UP

The New York Journal of Commerce, February 21, says that the announcement of the wheat quota referendum for May 31 rekindled a fading upswing in wheat futures Thursday, the markets closing higher for the third day in a row with net gains of 3¢ per bushel over that period. Final quotations were $\frac{1}{2}$ cent to 1-3/8 cents higher in Chicago.

National Income
73 Billion in '40

From Washington, February 20, a New York Times dispatch says that Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, announced Thursday that national income in the U. S., as distinguished from income payments that already have been made the subject of a report, showed a substantial increase in 1940 over 1939, and so did retail distribution, consumer credit and employment. Preliminary estimates place the national income at \$73,800,000,000, an increase of \$4,400,000,000 over 1939. This total is the highest since 1929.

Cotton Spinning
Hits New High

The AP, February 20, says that the Census Bureau has reported that cotton spinning established a new record in January. The bureau said that, based on an activity of eighty hours a week, cotton spindles were operated in January at 112.1 percent of capacity. The previous record was 105.9 percent, made last November.

Paris Mothers
Riot For Milk

From Vichy, February 20, the UP says that the first food riots in Paris occurred in three workers' suburbs late Wednesday when mothers demanded milk for their children, according to reports reaching Vichy. Simultaneously in the three suburbs, Brunoy, Suresnes and Saint Denis, mothers swarmed in the streets, holding their children in the air and shouting demands that they be given milk.

Says Extension
Sought For CCC

"The Administration, officials said Thursday, soon will ask Congress to extend the life of the USDA's "ever-normal granary" program and to authorize an additional \$500,000,000 to finance Federal crop storage and price-pegging operations.....USDA officials said that unless the Commodity Credit Corporation was given an extension (it expires on July 1) the Government would be without the financial power to continue the present program of pegging prices of such commodities as wheat, corn, cotton and several other farm products at prices above levels which would prevail under normal operation of the economic laws of supply and demand....." (AP dispatch in the Washington Post, February 21)

Virginia Milk
Act Challenged

The Washington Times-Herald, February 21, says that H. C. Fedderson, chairman of the Virginia consumers committee, challenged the constitutionality of the Virginia milk and cream act, and warned the Virginia State Milk Commission Thursday that his group will call upon the courts and the State legislature to abolish retail milk-price fixing in northern Virginia. Appearing at the second day's session of hearings on milk prices, Fedderson cited a recent decision of the Michigan Supreme Court to substantiate his belief a court test would likely result in favor of the consumers.

India To Improve
Jute Cultivation

The New York Journal of Commerce, February 21, says that marked all-round progress in the activities of the Indian jute committee is revealed by its annual report for 1939-40, which reports that important results were obtained by the agricultural research section. A detailed survey of the pests of jute, undertaken by this section, showed that the jute-apion, the jute semilooper, the hairy caterpillar and the indigo caterpillar were the most common of their tribe. Resistance of varieties of jute to these pests was carefully studied.

Sugar Statistics
Announced For '40

The Sugar Division of the AAA Thursday issued its statistical statement covering the calendar year 1940, consolidating reports obtained from cane sugar refiners, beet sugar processors, importers and others. Total deliveries of sugar during 1940 amounted to 6,890,792 short tons, raw value, compared with 6,857,533 tons in 1939; 6,643,253 tons in 1938; 6,671,402 tons in 1937; and 6,706,113 tons in 1936.

Emergency Crop
Feed Loans Report

Farmers obtained nearly 161,000 emergency crop and feed loans in 1940 for a total of \$19,470,625, according to figures released by S. P. Lindsey, Jr., director of the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Section of the Farm Credit Administration. This compares with 139,452 loans made in 1939 for \$15,079,509, or an increase of 15.4 percent in the number of loans and 29.1 percent in the amount.

BAE On Poultry
And Egg Situation

Egg production during the coming spring and summer may be slightly smaller than in the corresponding period of 1940 because of the fewer layers on farms than a year earlier. Egg production to date this year, however, has been much larger than a year earlier, mostly because of the mild weather compared to the unusually cold weather from mid-January to about mid-February in 1940. Both the number of eggs laid per hen and the total quantity of eggs produced in January were the largest on record for the month. Storage stocks of both shell and frozen eggs now are about at their seasonal lows and, with normal weather, net into-storage movements will begin in a few weeks. The storage demand is expected to be slightly stronger this season than last. (BAE)

Discusses Inter
State Barriers

In American, March, Don Eddy, in an article, "Walls Between the States," discusses the trade barriers that are now in effect between states of the union. He cites particularly the fight that is going on between the dairy farmers of Wisconsin and the cotton farmers of the south, over the oleomargarine-butter question. Mr. Eddy says that forty-four State legislatures which convene this year are expected to repeal or revise a substantial number of those statutes which "prevent us from obtaining some of the things we are entitled to have, or which make us pay too much for others."

AAA Film
Almost Ready

"In 1920, Michigan-born Robert Joseph Flaherty got the idea of doing a documentary film. He persuaded John Revillon and Thierry Mallet to back an expedition to Cape Dufferin, on the north-east coast of Hudson Bay. Every big producer turned down 'Nanook of the North' until Revillon talked Pathe into releasing it. The film was a smash hit In 1939, Pare Lorentz, another master of documentaries, invited Flaherty to film 'The Land' for AAA. In the past eighteen months Flaherty has traveled some 20,000 miles about the U. S., making pictures on soil erosion. 'The Land' will be completed this spring." (Time, February 3)

Fertilization
Of Citrus

Pacific Rural Press, February 8, includes a summary of a discussion of citrus fertilization in Ventura County given recently by J. C. Johnston, Citrus Extension Specialist, University of California, and Roy Southwick, Assistant County Agent, Ventura County.

Writes On Keeping
Farm Lands

In The Farmer-Stockman, February 15, W. H. McPheters, of Oklahoma A. and M. College, begins a series of five articles to help farmers keep their farm lands. The first article is entitled, "Why Should We Terrace Cultivated Land?"

Control of
Sheep Parasites

In The Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, February, R. E. Rebrassier, of the College of Veterinary Medicine, Ohio State University, writes on "Gastrointestinal Parasites of Sheep and their Control."

Water Conservation
On Great Plains

In Agricultural Engineering, February, F. C. Fenton, head of the agricultural engineering department, Kansas State College, writes on "Water Conservation on the Great Plains."

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Vol. LXXX, No. 37

Section 1

February 24, 1941.

WICKARD SPEAKS IN DES MOINES

Our Farm Policies."

Secretary Wickard spoke at the morning session of the National Farm Institute meeting at Des Moines Saturday on "Weak and Strong Features of

WALLACE SEES RUIN IF NAZIS WIN

bring economic chaos to the Americas and said that our only road to peace is in preparedness. "Seven million people are supported by our foreign trade," he said, "That makes complete trade isolationism impossible."

From Des Moines, the UP says that Vice President Wallace told the National Farm Institute Saturday night that a German victory over England would

WANTS 12 MILLION BALES OF COTTON RELEASED

lay before President Roosevelt a plan calling for release of 12,000,000 bales of Government-owned cotton, now in storage, within the next few days. Mr. Lamport said that, under the plan, the cotton will be made available at the rate of a million bales annually for American textile manufacturers, to provide fabrics needed in European countries now experiencing a shortage because of war.

From Danville, Virginia, the AP says that Samuel Lamport, New York textile exporter, said Friday that Representative Fulmer (Dem., S.C.), chairman of the House Agricultural Committee, will

DR. STRAUSS WRITES REPORT ON GERMANY

of serious shortages of essential foods within six months. This report correlates the confidential and other information the Government has been able to secure on the German situation. It was prepared primarily for information to the White House and defense officials, and has not been given general circulation.

The AP February 23 says Dr. Frederick Strauss, USDA economist, has prepared a report which reaches the conclusion that Germany is facing the prospect

SAYS CITIES NEED YOUTH FROM FARMS

youths to the city, widely regarded as a regrettable development, is a necessity if the cities are not to die out. The American population will decline about 24 percent each generation if the present birth and death rates continue, and if there is no migration in from rural areas. In contrast, the rural farm areas will increase about 36 percent in each generation if the present birth and death rates continue and the rural non-farm areas, including villages and distant suburbs, will increase about 16 percent. Unless birth trends are radically altered, future increases in city and town population will entirely depend on migration from rural regions, it is stated.

From Washington, February 21, a New York Times dispatch says that, according to preliminary figures issued by the Census Bureau, the migration of country

Maryland Farmers
Meet Saturday

The Washington Post, February 23, says that more than 200 farmers gathered in Sandy Hill, Maryland, Saturday to hold their sixty-ninth annual farmer's convention of three clubs, the Senior Farmer's Club, founded in 1844, the Enterprise Club, 1865, and the Montgomery Farmers Club, 1872.

U. S. BEST IMPORTER
FROM ARGENTINA

From Buenos Aires, February 23, a New York Times dispatch says that the U. S. took 41.3 percent of all of Argentina's exports during the month of January. Great Britain, according to figures just published by the Bureau of Statistics, absorbed 29.4 percent. Exports to the U. S. were valued at 41,452,000 pesos, compared with 31,478,000 pesos correspondingly in 1940.

Livestock Up
2% in 1940

Prices received by farmers for meat animals and livestock products averaged about 2 percent higher in 1940 than in 1939, the Agricultural Marketing Service reported Friday. Higher prices for livestock products more than offset small declines in prices for meat animals and work stock. At \$5.37 a hundred pounds in 1940, local market prices of hogs were down about 86 cents a hundred and averaged lower than in any year since 1934. But hog prices advanced sharply in January, 1941, and to date have held most of these gains. Cattle prices averaged 39 cents higher than in 1939 and at \$7.52 a hundred were higher than in any year since 1930. Lamb prices averaged \$8.13 a hundred, 35 cents higher than a year earlier.

Brazil To Aid
Wheat, Coffee,
Cotton Growers

Producers of wheat, coffee, and cotton in Brazil have recently received additional measures of Governmental aid, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations said today. To reduce the country's dependence on imported wheat, Brazil for some time has been employing various methods to encourage domestic production. A measure effective January 18, provides for the distribution of home-grown wheat to mills on a quota basis, and establishes fixed minimum prices to producers for a period of 12 years, instead of 3 as formerly. The new measure is largely a continuation of legislation enacted in December 1938, when the use of domestic wheat by the milling industry at fixed prices and the admixture of manioc, corn and rice flours with domestic as well as with imported wheat were made compulsory.

Farm Co-Op Loans
Up In 1940

The 12 district banks and the Central Bank for Cooperatives in 1940 extended credit to farmers' cooperatives totaling approximately \$126,000,000, compared with \$86,100,000 the previous year, reports S. D. Sanders, Cooperative Bank Commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration. The 1940 total is the highest for any year since the banks were organized in 1933. The amount of credit extended includes \$101,000,000 in loans to cooperatives and \$25,000,000 of notes acquired from cooperatives which made loans to their members under the lending programs of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The Commissioner pointed out that credit extended in 1940 represented an increase of 46 percent over 1939 totals.

Warns Against
Changing Crops

"Eastern farmers may well take heed of a warning from farm economists at the New York State College of Agriculture against drastic changes in their crop programs. Over a period of years, the economists point out, dairy, poultry, fruits and vegetables have been the state's most important farm enterprises. There is distinct danger that, lured by war-time conditions, too many farmers will shift to other less well-adapted enterprises. There is little evidence to warrant any major changes and it is well to realize that war-born prosperity may be all too short-lived." (Editorial in Better Farms, February 15)

Metallic Pectinate
From Citrus Peel

Progressive Farmer (Texas edition), March, says that construction is in progress on the \$500,000 metallic pectinate plant at McAllen, Texas. Metallic pectinate is to be extracted from thousands of tons of grapefruit peel, most of which is now a troublesome waste at the forty canning plants in the Valley. The chemical is used in the manufacture of medicines. Residue from the factory will be used as a fertilizer, admittedly a low grade.

Red Scale Insects
Resist Death By
Holding Breath

Science News Letter, February 22, says that the secret of resistance of certain red scale insects, among the most important of citrus pests, to drastic control measures used by citrus growers has been uncovered. Dr. Roderick Craig and Dr. N. W. Hardman, of the University of California, have found that shortly after resistant red scales are exposed to cyanide gas, they close two pairs of holes, called spiracles, through which the air enters their bodies. They can keep these holes closed for at least thirty minutes, time enough for at least 20 percent of the insects to escape death. Since practical control requires a kill of 98 percent to 99 percent, cyanide fumigation is useless for control of resistant red scales. At present, Drs. Craig and Hardman are attempting to find some substance which can be combined with cyanide to force the resistant scales to open their spiracles, thus allowing the gas to enter their bodies.

Storage Of
Grass Silage

In Agricultural Engineering, February, H. E. Besley, of the New Jersey Experiment Station, and J. R. McCalmont, of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, write some "Observations on the Storage of Grass Silage."

Grower Survey On
Harvest Sprays

American Fruit Grower, February, includes an article by Richard T. Meister on the nationwide survey of grower experience with harvest sprays, conducted recently by that magazine. The questionnaire was based on field tests performed by large commercial growers owning an average of 144 acres in apples and living in 25 fruit growing states. Eighty-five percent of the growers left check blocks, indicating they compared results with unsprayed trees.

Cotton Lint For
Fine Papers

Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife, March, says that the use of cotton lint in the manufacture of fine papers has passed the research stage and is ready for patent action, according to scientists at the Cotton Research Foundation working at the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh.

New Facts About
Oil Sprays

American Fruit Grower, February, includes an article by P. J. Chapman, of the New York Experiment Station, on "New Facts About Oil Sprays."

Wrappers Reduce
Citrus Losses

Science News Letter, February 22, says that wrapping oranges and other citrus fruits in paper treated with diphenyl, a method originated by Dr. Adalbert Farkas, of Hebrew University, Jerusalem, has been used with marked success by citrus growers in New South Wales, Australia. Losses of the fruit in the treated wrappers were from two-thirds to three-fourths less than losses in control lots of similar fruit kept in ordinary untreated wrappers.

On Making
Grass Silage

In Agricultural Engineering, February, T. E. Woodward, of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, writes on the "Relation of Agronomic and Nutritional Factors to Engineering Problems and Farm Practices in Making Grass Silage."

Sulphur Sprays For
Brown Rot, Scab

The Farmer-Stockman, February 15, says that investigations conducted under the supervision of Dr. G. M. Watkins, of the Texas Experiment Station, Nacogdoches, indicate that wettable sulphur sprays will control brown rot and scab, two diseases that seriously limit production of first class peaches in Texas. Little difference was noted in the number of fruit produced on the sprayed and unsprayed trees, but about 1 percent of the peaches from sprayed trees were scabby, while 65 percent of the peaches from unsprayed trees was badly spotted or cracked from the disease. There was 25 percent more brown rot on the unsprayed than on the sprayed trees.

Endocarditis
In Swine

In the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, February, H. C. H. Kernkamp, of the Minnesota Experiment Station, writes on "Endocarditis in Swine Due to Erysipelothrix Rhusiopathiae and to Streptococci."

Poultry Meet
Reviewed

The Nation's Agriculture, February, contains a report on the poultry conference which was held in conjunction with the American Farm Bureau Federation convention in Baltimore in December.

DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

February 25, 1941

BANKHEAD BILL

HEARINGS THURSDAY

From Washington, February 24, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that hearings have tentatively been set to start Thursday before the Senate Agricultural Committee on legislation drastically revising the Administration's farm loan program and to curtail production of cotton to meet the impact of the war on cotton export trade. The hearings are to be held on a bill, sponsored by Senator Bankhead (Dem., Ala.), under the terms of which it is proposed to scrap the present program of mandatory loans on wheat and cotton alone, at rates ranging from 52 to 75 percent of parity, and substitutes a mandatory 100 percent of parity loan program applicable to each of the basic crops, wheat, cotton, tobacco and rice. Loans of 100 percent of parity would be directed, however, only in the periods while marketing quota programs are in effect. In years when there are no quota programs, loans would be made at various rates, ranging from 62 to 85 percent of parity.

EZEKIEL SUGGESTS

5 POINT PROGRAM

From Washington, February 24, a New York Times dispatch says that Mordecai Ezekiel laid before the Temporary National Economic Committee Monday a series of proposals which he said he believed would permit modification of "our capitalistic economy so as to make it capable of maintaining full employment and full production even after the defense expenditures have come to an end." Dr. Ezekiel submitted a five-point program, which he characterized as "government spending to balance excessive savings, use of tax and other procedures to redistribute incomes, measures to reduce the social pressures to save, actions to make incomes as paid out by business less unequal and actions to reduce inequality of income by varying dollar buying power." Dr. Ezekiel submitted the plan as an individual, and not as economic adviser to the USDA.

GROCERY MEN COOL

TO SUGGESTIONS

The New York Times, February 25, says that grocery interests in New York Monday were cool in their reactions to suggestions by the USDA experts Friday that large food processing and distributing corporations be given semi-public utility status through legislation requiring their Federal incorporation to an interstate business and empowering their control by government. The plan was described in some quarters as "a new and revolutionary control of the food business" and as a plan which need not be taken seriously by grocers. In submitting their report Friday the three experts, F. V. Waugh, A. C. Hoffman and Albert Meyers, emphasized that it represented only their personal views.

Food Can Supplies
Believed Adequate

The New York Journal of Commerce, February 25, says that M. J. Sullivan, president of the American Can Company, said Monday that there is no likelihood of any important bottlenecks in the can supply situation for the current season's production, with ample supplies on hand for the manufacture of packer's cans for the 1941 packs of fruits, vegetables, fish, and other food products.

Wheat Spurts
Nearly 4 Cents

From Chicago, February 24, the AP says that an outburst of buying after midsession Monday transformed the wheat pit from a dull, languid trade into a roaring bull market, with prices soaring almost four cents to the highest level in about a month. Market veterans cited numerous underlying factors, including the Hitler speech, recent reports of crop damage and indications by Government officials that no material change in the farm program was contemplated. Prices closed 2-3/4 to 3-5/8 cents higher than Friday.

BAE Reports On
Fruit Situation

Although cold storage holdings of apples in December and January were larger than a year earlier, auction and wholesale prices were maintained slightly to moderately above comparable prices of last year by increased consumer purchasing power. Prices of certain varieties formerly exported were not as high relative to those of last year as prices of varieties normally consumed in domestic markets. Production of a few varieties normally sold for domestic consumption was larger in 1940 than in 1939, and the prices of these varieties have averaged only a few cents higher so far this year. It is estimated as of February 1 that orange production this year will total 81.5 million boxes compared with 75.6 million a year earlier. Grapefruit production is estimated at 40 million boxes compared with 35 million a year earlier. A lemon crop of record size is indicated for this year. (BAE)

Hardening Tomato
Plants Questioned

Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife, March, says that tests conducted by Dr. E. P. Brasher, of the West Virginia Experiment Station, indicate that the practice of hardening tomato plants, either by exposure to low temperature or by starvation, before transplanting in the field, is not only a waste of time and effort, but actually reduces the crop yield. These tests, begun in 1937, show that tender plants often yield as much as a ton per acre more than those that have been hardened. As the hardening was intensified, the yield of early fruit decreased.

Are Our Soils
Ready For War?

In Country Gentleman, March, Charles E. Kellogg, Chief, Division of Soil Survey, writes "Are Our Soils Ready For a War?"

CEA Issues Wool
Top Trade Study

A study of trading in wool tops on the New York futures market, published Saturday by the Commodity Exchange Administration, says that top-makers have occupied a preferred position in the market, as compared with growers and the general public. The study covers the period September 1936 to the end of 1939. J. M. Mehl, Chief of the CEA, said the study shows that a very large proportion of trading in wool tops -- wool which has been scoured and combed -- was done by a small group, including several large topmakers or affiliates. Ten firms accounted for more than half the total trading and frequently held a substantial proportion of open contracts. Three firms cleared 80 percent of all trades.

Cotton Bale Covers
Contracted For

The Surplus Marketing Administration announced Friday the approval of the applications of four manufacturers to make, sell and deliver the maximum of 2,000,000 cotton "patterns" or bale covers provided for under the 1941 Cotton-Bagging-for-Cotton-Bales Program. Manufacturers' offers to make the patterns exceeded the maximum quantity specified under the program. The program was placed in operation January 27, 1941 to encourage the use of United States grown cotton for wrapping cotton bales of the 1941 crop. It is similar to the cotton bagging programs conducted by SMA in 1938-39 and in 1939-40 under which a total of approximately 2,000,000 bale covers of cotton were made and sold.

BAE On Livestock
Situation

The total number of cattle and calves on farms and ranches increased nearly 3 million head during 1940. Inspected slaughter of cattle and calves also was slightly larger in 1940 than in 1939. This indicates that the upward trend in cattle numbers has now reached the point where increases in cattle slaughter can take place at the same time that numbers on farms are being increased further. Most of the increase in cattle numbers during 1940 was in the North Central States. Cattle numbers in the area extending southward from Montana and North Dakota to New Mexico and Texas are still below the 1934 peak, but in most other States the pre-drought level has been exceeded. Cattle numbers are expected to increase further during the next 2 years at least. Once the downward trend in cattle numbers gets under way, marketings of cattle and calves and production of beef and veal are expected to be exceptionally large. (BAE)

Farm Crop
Residues

In Agricultural Engineering, February, R. B. Gray, of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, writes on "Equipment, Methods, and Costs of Collecting Farm Crop Residues."

Fruit Growers And
National Defense

In American Fruit Grower, February, R. S. Marsh, of West Virginia University, discusses "A National Defense Program for Fruit Growers." The article is a condensation of a speech made by Mr. Marsh before the Tennessee State Horticultural Society.

Army's Canned
Foods Program

Fruit Products Journal, February, contains an address on "The Army's Program for Procurement of Canned Foods," made by Lieutenant Colonel Paul P. Logan, Chairman of the Food Committee, Army and Navy Munitions Board, before the National Cannery Association convention in Chicago on January 20.

Electric Soil
Sterilization

Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife, March, says that A. G. Newhall, of Cornell University, has been conducting tests on the use of electricity in soil sterilization. In reporting the results, Mr. Newhall lists these advantages of electricity over other methods: 1) Heat is universally effective against practically all the pests commonly found in soil; 2) Electricity is becoming more available at rates that are increasingly inviting; and 3) Where climate is too mild to warrant steam heating equipment, electricity is a logical substitute as a source of power for heat.

Washington
Roundup

In Country Gentleman, March, Ed Hadley, in his Washington Roundup, discusses new farm plans, the army's ban on heifer meat, food stamps, wheat insurance, and tells of the work of Curtis P. Clausen, of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, who has just published a book, Entomophagous Insects.

Costs In
Dairy Farming

Hoard's Dairyman, February 25, includes an article by L. C. Cunningham on "Costs in Dairy Farming." The article is accompanied by a table showing farm capital investment on a typical dairy farm in New York.

Application of
Erosion Equation

In Agricultural Engineering, February, R. W. Gerdel and R. E. Allen, of Soil Conservation Service, write on "Application of the Erosion Equation to Strip Crop Planting."

Oriental Fruit
Moth Control

In American Fruit Grower, February, G. Edward Marshall, of Purdue University Experiment Station, writes on "Control of the Oriental Fruit Moth by Mechanical Means."

Blended Juices
And Syrups

The Fruit Products Journal, February, contains an article by W. V. Cruess, of the Fruit Products Laboratory, University of California, on "Blended Juices and Syrups." In illustrating the phenomenal growth in popularity registered by canned and bottled fruit juices in recent years, Mr. Cruess says that, during the last ten years, canned tomato juice has developed from scratch (no pack at all) to a pack in the neighborhood of 15,000,000 cases a year.

DAILY DIGEST

prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture to present items of interest to agriculture and to agricultural workers. Views and opinions in these items are not necessarily approved by the Department.

Vol. LXXX, No. 39

Section 1

February 26, 1941.

COTTON HOUSE TO TOUR U.S.

From Seattle, February 25, the AP says that a Seattle company has designed a demountable house, its interior and exterior walls covered with cotton. The house was designed to help remove a housing bottleneck in the defense program and reduce the nation's cotton surplus. Company officials said that the USDA would take the house on a nation-wide tour when construction is completed, about three weeks from now. Cotton will cover the walls, and also serve for insulation, floor covering and draperies.

REASONS FOR SUGAR ADVANCE

The Wall Street Journal, February 26, says that sugar is now slightly more than half a cent a pound higher than the extreme low of August, 1940. Since the turn of the year prices have advanced steadily to Tuesday's new high level for spot sugar at 3.12 cents a pound. There are three reasons behind the advance. 1) Rise in freight rates and fears shipping facilities may not be adequate to bring sugars here from offshore areas. This is the leading factor at the moment. 2) Favorable 1941 sugar marketing quota, the lowest initial quota since 1936. 3) Broadening sugar consumption as effects of rearmament program are felt in increasing purchasing power.

NEW ARGENTINE EXCHANGE 'CURB

From Washington, February 25, a New York Herald Tribune dispatch says that the Commerce Department announced Tuesday that Argentina has adopted new exchange regulations providing that certain export exchange previously negotiable in the free market must now be sold to the National Central Bank at 4.2182 pesos a dollar. The new regulations are effective today.

WHEAT REACTS WITH OTHER GRAINS

From Chicago, February 25, the AP says that feeble attempts to rally struck the grain futures market Tuesday, but wheat was on the downgrade and carried other grains along. Prices yielded as much as $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents a bushel at the lowest, but recovered part of the extreme losses to close $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 cent under Monday's final quotations.

Restrictions On
British Diners

From London, February 25, a New York Herald Tribune dispatch says that Lord Woolton, British Food Minister, Tuesday announced restrictions on the amount of food which might be served to customers in restaurants and hotels. After March 10, he said, meals must be limited to one main course, consisting of meat, fish, poultry, eggs or cheese, and any breach of the law on the part of the hotel management or the restaurant or a guest would result in heavy fines or imprisonment or both for either party. Woolton said the restrictions were designed to protect the food supplies of the country.

Spain Gets
U. S. Bread

From Cadiz, Spain, February 25, a New York Times dispatch says that the provincial orphanage of Seville Monday served its 4,000 children the first whole-wheat bread made from flour the U. S. has given to the people of Spain. Nearly one-half of the 593 tons of flour assigned to the city and province of Seville has been moved from a warehouse there from Cadiz, where the relief ship Cold Harbor unloaded.

Secretary Wickard
Speaks On Radio

Secretary Wickard spoke on "Thinking Democracy Through" Tuesday in the USDA period, National Farm and Home Hour, over the Blue network of the National Broadcasting Company.

AAA To Continue
Flax Program

The AAA Tuesday announced the continuation in 1941 of a program to encourage production of fiber flax by United States growers. The program is similar to those offered growers during 1939 and 1940. Officials pointed out that the program is considered especially important at the present time because of defense needs. Fiber flax is the source of linen which serves many military and naval purposes, among them being parachute harness and rigging, signal halyards, cable linen, and packing for marine engines. Increased domestic production of this crop helps compensate for decreased imports from Europe, and assures the Nation a more dependable source of supply.

BAE On Farm
Income Situation

Cash income from farm marketings and Government payments in January amounted to 750 million dollars compared with 743 million dollars in January last year and the revised total of 842 million dollars in December. Income from crops in January was slightly less than that of a year earlier, largely because of smaller amounts of corn going under loan and lower prices of potatoes, but materially higher income from all livestock and livestock products than in January last year more than offset the decline in income from crops and the smaller Government payments. Government payments in January totaled 87 million dollars compared with 126 million dollars in January last year and 70 million dollars in December. (BAE)

Lowering Milk
Distribution Costs

Hoard's Dairyman, February 25, includes an article by R. W. Bartlett on "Increasing Milk Consumption by Lowering Distribution Costs."

Power Alcohol
In Farm Engines

In Agricultural Engineering, February, E. L. Barger, of Kansas State College, writes on "Power Alcohol in Tractors and Farm Engines." The article includes a table on the physical properties of gasoline-alcohol and distillate-alcohol blends.

Seedless
Vegetables

Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife, March, says that, at the annual meeting of the Vegetable Growers of America recently, Professor F. G. Gustafson, of the University of Michigan, displayed some watermelons, squash, green peppers, eggplant and tomatoes that were seedless. They had been produced by flowers that were not pollinated. The blossoms were fertilized with a hormone, instead of the natural fertilization by bees or wind-blown pollen.

Against
Permanent
Subsidies

"In a resolution passed at the Philadelphia meeting of the Vegetable Growers Association of America a clear cut position was taken to the effect that subsidized agricultural adjustment is an emergency measure and should be eliminated as speedily as possible. This is sound ground from the standpoint of the welfare of all agriculture, of vegetable growers and of consumers." (Editorial in Market Growers Journal, February 15)

Advocates
Seed Testing

In Farmers Elevator Guide, February 15, C. E. Woodward says that the unwisdom of buying seed that has not been tested and tagged was demonstrated in a sample of clover seed submitted by a farmer to his state seed laboratory for test. The one pound sample was found to contain 20,880 buckhorn, 2,070 common plantain, 162 dodder, 27 horse nettle and 9 each of red sorrel, wild carrot and bracted plantain per pound. This is a grand total of 22,166 noxious weed seeds in every pound of crop seed. It was further calculated that, if the seed were sown at an average rate of about ten pounds, it would place 231,660 noxious weed seeds on each acre.

Fruit, Vegetable
Meet Reviewed

The Nation's Agriculture, February, includes a review of the discussions at the Fruit and Vegetable conference which was held in conjunction with the American Farm Bureau Federation convention in Baltimore in December.

Sunshine
Hog House

Country Gentleman, March, says that old-fashioned A-shaped hog houses, in use for many years in the Corn Belt states, are being replaced by the Illinois "sunshine" house, designed by farm building specialists at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. The idea in the new-type house is to avoid the dark, musty interiors prevalent in other types of swine shelters.

Texas Wants
Japan Embargo

"The crisis in American relations with Japan has a special interest for Texas, because until the present situation arose Japan was by far the best customer for American cotton. But there is no question about the attitude of the people of Texas in the present crisis. A survey of the State recently on the question of whether an absolute embargo should be put into effect on shipments of cotton and petroleum to Japan showed the people of Texas overwhelmingly in favor of such a move. The position was taken with full knowledge that Texas would suffer most from the loss of Japanese markets. And Texas sentiment in favor of an uncompromising attitude toward Japan is even stronger today than when the poll was taken." (Editorial in Texas Digest, February 3)

Winter Legumes
For Cotton

In The American Fertilizer, February 15, E. B. Reynolds, Chief, Division of Agronomy, College Station, Texas, writes on "Winter Legumes as Soil-improving Crops for Cotton."

Wallace Writes
On Mexico

In Wallaces' Farmer, February 22, Vice President Henry A. Wallace writes "Wallace in Mexico," which is a description of his recent trip to Mexico. Corn growing in Mexico is emphasized in the article.

Watershed
Protection

In Agricultural Engineering, Emerson Wolfe, of Soil Conservation Service, writes on "Crops and Dams Protect a Watershed."

Food Congress
In Texas

The Fruit Products Journal, February, says that the second Food Preservation Congress, sponsored by the University of Texas, will be held in Austin March 13 and 14. Professor Byron Short, of the University, will be chairman of the meeting.

New Smut
Resistant Barley

The Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife, March, says that a new smooth-awned barley called Velvon, with a high degree of resistance to covered smut and developed at the Utah Experiment Station, has averaged 50.5 bushels per acre as against 48 bushels for Trebi, and is rapidly replacing Trebi in Utah.

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WOULD CONTINUE MIGRANT STUDY

Sun dispatch says the special House Committee investigating migratory workers Wednesday asked Congress to continue the study for two years, on the ground that the defense program would complicate the problem. At the same time the committee asked that its name be changed to "The Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration."

AUSTRALIA BARES SCHEME TO EVADE ACREAGE RULING

From Melbourne, February 26, a New York Times dispatch says that the Canberra Government has discovered that large land owners are attempting to increase their wheat acreage to obtain larger payments from the fund designed to stabilize industry which was provided by receipts exceeding the government's guaranteed price of 3 shillings and 10 pence a bushel f.o.b. The guarantee was limited to 140,000,000 bushels, hence every additional acre sown reduces the individual farmer's share. Offending land owners thus seeking authority to plant areas previously not planted are endangering the whole policy of restricting wheat production to stabilize the price.

WIDER MEAT VARIETY FOR ARMY

The Washington Post, February 27, says that Donald M. Nelson, director of purchases, Office of Production Management, announced Wednesday that agreement has been reached with the livestock industry for the purchase of a wider variety of meat products, assuring more and fancier meat for American doughboys. Mr. Nelson said that, in general, soldiers will get meat or protein foods at 18 of their 21 weekly meals.

NAZI ENVOY WOOS ARGENTINA

From Buenos Aires, February 27, the UP says that the German Ambassador Baron Edmund von Therman, who returned from Berlin several days ago, warned Argentina Wednesday that her trade relations with the United States had no future and that American aid to Great Britain was only a British "dream". He cautioned Argentina not to forget Japan, "now on our side."

February 27, 1941.

Argentina Assured
Outlet for Beef

From Buenos Aires, February 26, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that Argentina is assured an outlet for its normal exportable surplus of beef as a result of a meat deal with the United Kingdom, announced by the Ministry of Agriculture Wednesday. The deal covers Britain's purchases of Argentine meat during the period September 1, 1940 to August 31, 1941. In that period Great Britain agrees to take 210,000 tons of frozen chiller beef, 20,000 tons of first quality freezers, 45,000 tons of boned second quality freezers, 30,000 tons of mutton, 100,000 tons of corned beef and 10,000 tons of pork.

French Intensify
Food Crop Planting

From Paris, February 19, (Delayed, through Berlin), a New York Herald Tribune dispatch says that the Ministries of Agriculture have ordered intense cultivation of every square inch of tillable soil in both the occupied and unoccupied zones of France this spring and summer. This has been decreed in order that the country will be better able to feed itself next winter, but, even if bumper crops should result, no prospect was held out by the authorities for any easing of rationing restrictions, without which equitable distribution of foodstuffs was held impossible.

Argentina
Eases Curb

From Buenos Aires, February 26, the UP says that The Central Bank announced Wednesday that the government has relaxed the import quotas and would permit the purchase of many more products from the U. S. and other countries. The Government has taken steps to make the necessary amounts of foreign exchange available to importers on the basis that foreign exchange derived from the export of potatoes, casein and by-products of the cattle industry will be deposited with the Central Bank. The bank will auction foreign exchange to importers of products heretofore on the prohibited list.

"War Garden"
Planting in N.Y.

From New City, New York, February 26, a New York Times dispatch says that demonstration vegetable patches, recalling the "war gardens" of more than twenty years ago, will be planted this Spring in Rockland, Chautauqua, Erie and Shenango Counties under the supervision of the State Department of Agriculture. The department's supervision will continue through the cultivation and harvesting of the crops, the purpose being to use the gardens to accumulate experience in sparetime farming as a means of augmenting food supplies and as a measure of national defense.

Lewis Denounces
Food Hoarding

The Washington Times Herald, February 27, says that Ben Lewis, chief economist of the consumer division of the Defense Commission, denounced hysterical purchasing and hoarding of foodstuffs before the League of Women Voters Wednesday night. Lewis emphatically declared there is no shortage of foodstuffs now and no indication of a shortage at any time in the future.

Danish Ships Load
Meat For Britain

From Santiago, Chile, February 26, the UP says that Danish ships in Argentine ports were authorized by the British Government Wednesday to sail under the British flag between Magallanes and Buenos Aires with meat cargoes for transshipment to Britain. The authorization was issued to ease the shortage of ships available to exporters of chilled meat at Magallanes.

N.Y. Milk Amendments
Effective March 1

The Department of Agriculture today announced that 99 percent of the New York milkshed dairy farmers who voted in a referendum February 17 had approved the issuance of amendments to the Federal order regulating the handling of milk in the New York metropolitan marketing area. With this approval by more than the required two-thirds vote, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard has terminated the scheduled suspension of the order which was to become effective at 11:59 P.M., February 28, and, with the approval of the President, has made the amendments to the order effective March 1, 1941.

Puerto Rican
Sugar Cane Laborer
Wages Announced

Minimum wages to be paid laborers in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane in Puerto Rico in 1941 by producers who apply for payments under the Sugar Act of 1937 were announced Wednesday by the Sugar Division of the AAA. The wage determination establishes the same rates as were in effect in 1940, and again provides for a bonus system which becomes effective when the price of raw sugar reaches 3 cents per pounds.

Forest Commission
Makes Report

An increase in the area of perpetual forests to provide a substitute for public aid in hundreds of "lower-third" communities is proposed in the annual report submitted to Congress by the National Forest Reservation Commission. The members of the Commission are Secretary of War Stimson, president; Secretary of the Interior Ickes, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, Senator Walter F. George of Georgia, Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, Representative Wall Doxey of Mississippi, Representative Roy O. Woodruff, Michigan; and John E. Burch, secretary. Land approved by the Commission for purchase is administered by the Forest Service. Declaring that the self-support of people and communities has declined as timber and other resources have been removed, the Commission points to forests as the only natural resource that can be widely and readily regenerated at reasonable cost. One-third of the nation is best adapted to forests, and the report says that bringing this land under efficient forest management will yield substantial and permanent social and economic returns.

March Surplus
Foods Announced

The Surplus Marketing Administration Wednesday announced the list of surplus foods which participants in the Food Stamp Plan may obtain during March in all Stamp Plan areas. The March list is the same as the February list. In addition to those foods which are nationally listed, fresh kale, carrots, and vegetable shortening will be available for blue stamps during March in certain areas.

BAE Reports On
Wheat Situation

Wheat stocks in the United States as of January 1, 1941 are now estimated at 725 million bushels. On a comparable basis with previous years this is 104 million bushels more than on January 1, 1940 and 60 million bushels more than on January 1, 1939. Compared with a year earlier, January 1 stocks of hard red spring wheat increased 55 million bushels, soft red winter 26 million bushels, hard red winter 21 million bushels, and white wheat 3 million bushels. There was a slight decrease in durum stocks. The forecast of wheat stocks on July 1, 1941 of about 385 million bushels (comparable basis with previous years) is unchanged from a month ago, as is the forecast of domestic disappearance for food, feed and seed in the current marketing year of 685 million bushels, and exports and shipments of 29 million bushels. A carry-over next July of 385 million bushels would be about 100 million bushels larger than that on July 1, 1940, and slightly larger than the record carry-over stocks in 1933. Domestic wheat prices are lower now than a month ago, but fluctuations continue to be small, with the loan program having a stabilizing effect on the market. (BAE)

Food Stamp
Extensions

Secretary Wickard has announced that the Food Stamp Plan will be extended to Roanoke, Virginia, and to Deuel & Union Counties, South Dakota.

Electricity on
Southern Farms
Gathering Speed

"Slowly, but with gathering speed, electricity is banishing much primitive drudgery from Southern farm life and lighting the way to a higher economy," says Don Whitehead in the Richmond Times-Dispatch of February 16, in an article discussing the progress of rural electrification in the TVA territory. The greatly increased use of electric current in this area, he points out, has been followed by mounting sales of electrical appliances. Virginia has the highest total of electrified farms in the area.

Flax Straw Aids
Farmers in Upper
Miss. Valley

"Use of American flax straw for cigarette paper promises to put more money in the pockets of farmers in the Upper Mississippi Valley. Herbert Miller, head of the Minnesota Resources Commission estimates that 100,000 tons of flax straw, for which farmers get about \$6 a ton, will be processed in Minnesota this year. The tow is shipped to the paper mill in North Carolina, which is also buying from California." (Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife of March)
